"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; Sunday partly cloudy, colder; rising southeast winds, becoming west by tonight.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,147. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

INSISTENT NOTE WILL GO TO AUSTRIA, GIVING HER FINAL CHANCE ON ANCONA; VIENNA WILL YIELD, CAPITAL HEARS

WILSON AND LANSING AGREE

Won't Notice Request for Facts But Reiterate Our Demands.

ON PENALTY OF FULL BREAK

Officials Hold There Can Be No Temporizing, When Austria Has Supplied Complete Evidence.

OFFICIAL ANSWER RECEIVED

Bears Out the Press Version, and Is Regarded by Cabinet as Wholly Unacceptable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—With a full realization of the crisis that their decision may bring, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are giving consideration tonight to the course this Government shall take in dealing with the serious situation created by the answer of Austria-Hungary to the American demand for full satisfaction on account of the sinking of the Italian-American liner Ancona by an Austrian submarine.

Their decision, with all that it may mean to the continuance of relations between the United States and the Dual Monarchy, will be reached before President Wilson leaves Washington tomorrow for his honeymoon. It is expected that the American reply will go forward to Vienna by tomorrow night.

For a brief period the President and his Cabinet at their regular meeting today had before them a translation of the Austro-Hungarian answer, which began coming into the State Department over the Government wires in the small hours of this morning. It was not read, but its features were made known to the President's advisers.

The Cabinet session was well under way before the answer had been decoded into what State Department officials call "plain English," and copies of it had been sent to the White House by messenger.

After the Cabinet meeting it was stated at the State Department in an authoritative quarter that the official text of the Austrian note read much smoother and gave a more marked impression of intent to be courteous than the summary contained in a press dispatch from Amsterdam. There were some things in the press text, it was explained, that were not clear to the State Department until the official text had been read. Altogether, the impression left by the official version is that the Austrian note is less defiant than the press version indicated.

But the Vienna Government's response, as a whole, is regarded as unsatisfactory. It is even more than that. Viewed in the most favorable light, it is unacceptable to the United States Government.

The main, perhaps the only, question for the President and the Secretary of State to determine is whether the answer is sufficiently sincere to justify giving the Austro-Hungarian Government another opportunity to agree to accept the position of the United States.

The indications tonight are that a response will be sent by Secretary Lansing to the Vienna Government's communication, but this may be in the form of a declaration that unless the demands of this Government are met, the United States will be compelled to sever diplomatic relations with Vienna.

One More Chance for Austria.

The position of the Administration, since the text of the Austro-Hungarian note was received, may be said to be as follows: If a study of the note by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing convinces them that the Vienna Government is actuated by a sincere desire to reach an agreement with the United States as to the differences over the Ancona sinking, the reasons that actuated this Government in making its demands for disavowal, indemnity, and punishment of the submarine commander will again be set forth with the purpose of clearing away possible misunderstanding. But this Government does not intend to make any long statement of the evidence which it collected and which satisfied it that the destruction of the Ancona was a wanton act in violation of established principles of international law and humanity.

Should the President and the Secretary of State be convinced that Austria-Hungary is inclined to treat the American position in a supercilious way, a break will follow. But tonight the inclination among those who have knowledge of the character of the official text is to believe that Austria must be given the benefit of the doubt in any question as to the sincerity of that Government.

If President Wilson and Secretary Lansing adopt this view, their decision will probably be to make a response that will give the Vienna Government a chance to shift its position. Thus no break in diplomatic relations will come until a fur-

Continued on Page 2.

Strong Hint in Washington of Vienna Backdown If Our Second Note to Austria Leaves a Chance

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The United States prepared late today to dispatch a second note to Austria-Hungary on the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona. The communication will vigorously renew the demands made in the first note, none of them, according to an official announcement by Secretary Lansing, having been complied with by the Vienna Foreign Office. This second note will be cabled to Ambassador Penfield for presentation to the Vienna Foreign Office at the earliest possible moment.

It had been determined, it was said tonight, that the note would restate with emphasis the position of the United States, that it would be even stronger thna the first note, which was the most drastic of all the diplomatic communications the United States has sent during the present war.

From an authoritative Teutonic source came the information tonight that the Vienna Government had no desire to have diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary severed.

It was said that if the second note left an avenue for it, the Foreign Office would probably see fit to agree to all the demands made by the United States.

Vienna Hints It Will Consider American Claims

VIENNA, Dec. 16, (via London, Dec. 17.)—The impression was gathered at the Foreign Office today that it expected the reply to the American note on the Ancona would lead to a stage in which the American claims could receive the attention desired by Washington.

At the same time it seemed evident that the Austro-Hungarian Government was firm in the decision to permit no application of a precedent in which it was not involved.

At the American Embassy the belief seemed to prevail that the situation was susceptible of solution and that the danger of a rupture of felations was over.

BACK YOUR CHARGE, SAYS VIENNA PRESS

Newspapers, Irritated Over Our "Uncouth Note," Assert Austria Cannot Give In.

NOT VASSAL OF GERMANY

Impossible to Punish Submarine Captain, They Say, on the Facts We Present.

VIENNA, Dec. 16, (delayed.)—The editorial comment on the Austro-Hungarian Government's reply to the American Government's note concerning the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona is characterized by moderation. The reply was published this morning.

The comment of the Neue Freie Presse is probably the most caustic of any of the newspapers. It says in part:

"Baron Burian has answered the uncouth note of the United States with careful reserve. In the preliminary counter-explanation the effort is made to induce the Washington Cabinet to establish the reliability of charges that international law had been violated instead of accepting the generalities of accusations made in a state of superexcitement.

"This calm treatment of the American note is good, for the reason that the Old World has been stupid enough to make itself economically dependent upon the New World by wasting its strength. But it will show itself superior in the politeness governing the relations between peoples."

The Neue Freie Presse and other papers insist on the impossibility of the Austro-Hungarian Government admitting that the commander of the submarine which sank the Ancona should be punished for a possible deficiency upon the demand of another Government when the evidence upon which such a demand is based is not accessible to the Austro-Hungarian Government, and consists entirely of statements made by the plaintiff's side. The newspapers say that this is contrary to any law or system of jurisprudence, and, in addition, is incompatible with the fundamental principles of State sovereignty.

The American Government, the newspapers assert, would not think of granting any such demand for the reasons stated, nor could it entertain doing so if it did not desire to demoralize its naval service utterly by giving its officers to understand that while they were expected to carry out orders the consequence of performing the duties so imposed would be visited upon them.

Reject Lusitania Precedent.

Concerning the American contention that Austria-Hungary should base its instructions to submarine commanders on the American notes to the German Government in the Lusitania case, the newspapers say that while the American Government would be justified in making its position in that instance a precedent, it could not use it on the principle that ignorance is no excuse before the law, since in this case the American Government is not the judge, but the plaintiff, who enjoys, according to international law, prerogatives or privileges which the Austro-Hungarian Government, as the agent of a sovereign people, does not have.

Nor, the editorials say, is the American Government justified in looking upon Austria-Hungary as Germany's vassal State. This idea, which they assume the Washington note indirectly indicates, they declare to be most absurd. Austria-Hungary, they add, is now, as ever, a separate and independent State, and any relations the American Government may have with Austria-Hungary must take that fact as a basis.

Some of the papers express the belief that the American note was hastily drafted, and that its equity aspects were not thoroughly considered before the note was transmitted, because, they argue, there is no reason to believe that Washington, as the champion of international law, would have purposely ignored so

Continued on Page 2.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

533 ALLY HORSES DROWN IN HUDSON

Big Double-Deck Barge Sinks as if Scuttled Alongside Steamer at Pier.

POLICE HOLD PLOT THEORY

Supposed That Plugs Were Pulled or Hold Planking Cut —Loss Put at $106,600.

Five hundred and thirty-three horses from Texas, valued at $106,600, consigned to the French Government, were drowned late yesterday afternoon in the Hudson River through the sinking of the double-deck cattle barge Virginia, at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, alongside the British freighter Anglo-Californian, which was to have sailed today for Brest. The barge had 621 horses on her two decks, and all on the lower deck were lost.

The police and steamship officials who were at the pier said last night that it looked as though the barge had been purposely sunk by persons who wanted to prevent the horses from reaching the Allies. This could have been done, they said, by taking out the plugs in the lower hold or breaking through the under-water planking of the Virginia, which, however, would not have been difficult. The officials of the stockyards company said that, so far as they knew, the craft was in good condition when she started from Jersey City. They refused to give their opinion as to whether she had been scuttled by agents of enemies of the Allies.

Although the barge sank to the bottom at 5:40, it was not until 8 o'clock that officials from the Jersey City Stockyards Company, snippers of the horses, made a practical attempt to save the animals contined in the pens of the upper deck.

Sinking When She Arrived.

Captains of barges, longshoremen, and other persons who saw the Virginia towed into the slip at 3 o'clock noticed that the big barge was down by the head and evidently waterlogged and were surprised that no attempt was maue to pump the water out of her before the work of loading the horses on to the Anglo-Californian was begun.

The few horses that were rescued by men from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and through the efforts of Police Captain Edward Burns and three patrolmen and L. L. Lerurge, superintendent of the Anchor Line were left standing on the deck of a barge for three hours before they were bankered and sent to a livery stable. The searchlight of the lifeboat James Duane shone down on the after hatch of the Virginia through the rain and drizzling rain showing the patient horses standing on the upper deck of the barge up to their haunches in the icy water. Others had given up the struggle and fallen to the deck while one magnificent black had strangled himself over a rail. Several horses jumped overboard in their fright when the barge sank, and were rescued by the S. P. C. A. men.

Mate Dragged Into River.

Harry Sweetman, mate of the Virginia, went into the river with them against his will and swam to another barge, where he was dragged out half dead of cold. A big black horse swam with him and was pulled out at 8 o'clock at Pier 61 none the worse for his four hours' exposure after taking a quart of whiskey and a rubdown.

The 621 horses were sent to Jersey City from Texas, consigned to the Northwestern Trading Company of 14 Wall Street. Thomas Harling & Sons of 32 Broadway were the brokers who were to ship the animals to Brest on the Anglo-Californian with 2,000 others for the French Government.

At Jersey City the horses were loaded upon the cattle barge Virginia and towed over to West Twenty-third Street by the tug Edward Keller of the New York Towing Company. The Anglo-Californian was made fast to the public pier at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, between the Erie ferry slip and the Anchor Line pier, in the same place where the British freighter Craigside had a fire in her sugar cargo last August.

Only Eighteen Put Aboard.

It was just 3 o'clock when the barge arrived alongside the ship, and it was noticed by the men on nearby craft that

Continued on Page 3.

European War Has Cost $38,800,000,000; France Spending $420,000,000 a Month

PARIS, Dec. 16.—In the course of his demand today in the Chamber of Deputies that the Chamber grant three months' credit on the budget account, Alexandre Ribot, French Minister of Finance, said the subscription to the recent French national loan from London alone was 600,000,000 francs, ($120,000,000.)

The Minister said that the calculation concerning the results of the loan was far from being ready, and that therefore he would quote no total figure. He stated that he could say, however, that the country had answered the call, and that never had there been a similar number of subscribers. He declared that the loan had been made by French savings, that speculation played no part in it, and that the subscriptions to it were sincere and genuine.

At another point in his speech M. Ribot said that while the war expenditure at the beginning of the conflict was 1,500,000,000 francs ($300,000,000) a month, it was now 2,100,000,000 francs, ($420,000,000.)

"At the beginning of hostilities," said M. Ribot, "financial considerations took a secondary place. We did not think the war would last seventeen months, and now no one can foresee when it will end."

In the course of the discussion Deputy Jules Roche said the war already had cost France 26,000,000,000 francs, ($5,200,000,000,) and her enemies 47,000,000,000 francs. Europe, as a whole, he said, had expended 194,000,000,000 francs, ($38,800,000,000.)

The Chamber, by a vote of 504 to 1, voted the credits asked on account of the first semester of 1916.

WOOD'S EVERY ACT TO BE INVESTIGATED

Committee to Dig Into Facts Regarding Big Subway Contract in Brooklyn.

FOUR HEARD BY GRAND JURY

Intense Bitterness Between Rival Signal Companies Develops at Hearing.

While officials of the Union Switch and Signal Company were testifying before the Grand Jury yesterday regarding the alleged demand of Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood that the company pay him a "commission" of $5,000 for giving it the contract to equip the Centre Street loop of the subway system with signal devices, the Thompson Legislative Committee, sitting at 165 Broadway, began to dig into the circumstances surrounding a much larger contract: that of the Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subway.

This contract, which one witness stated yesterday was one of the largest signal service contracts ever let, was awarded to the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester under conditions which Senator Thompson said warrants the fullest investigation. The General Company got the contract over the Federal Signal Company, the lowest bidder, after Sidney G. Johnson, who negotiated for the Centre Street loop contract, had gone over to the General Company. Commissioner Wood cast the deciding vote that gave the contract to this company.

It developed at yesterday's hearing before the committee that intense bitterness has sprung up between the officials of the Union and the General companies. There was a report that the Thompson Committee will recall Mr. Johnson and ask him about other business transactions before the Centre Street loop contract came up. President W. W. Salmon of the General Company will ask permission to go on the stand again and explain certain references to his company made by officials of the Union Company. The committee decided not to file charges against Commissioner Wood with the Governor at present, but to investigate his every act since he has been on the Commission.

Witnesses Before Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury returned no indictments yesterday, but will continue its investigations on Monday. Yesterday four witnesses were before it: Mr. Johnson, who was Vice President in charge of sales of the Union Company and who now holds the same position with the General Company; Walter D. Uptegraff, President of the Union Company; S. O. Levinson, of Chicago, general counsel of the company, and John R. McCune, a Director of the company and President of the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh. Johnson and Uptegraff testified before the Thompson Committee on Thursday, and yesterday Mr. Levinson and Mr. McCune went on the stand as soon as they returned from the Grand Jury room. The only other witness yesterday was Colonel Henry G. Prout, who was President of the Union Switch and Signal Company until he was ousted, along with Johnson, in July, 1914. All corroborated Johnson's and Uptegraff's testimony as to Commissioner Wood's offer to "swing" the Centre Street loop contract to the Union Company for $5,000.

District Attorney Perkins proceeded vigorously yesterday in the case. He had several conferences with Senator Thompson and received copies of the testimony given before the committee. Senator Thompson called upon the District Attorney and asked that no indictment be returned until next week, as it might interfere with testimony he still expects to obtain.

"I don't want to prevent or interfere with any indictment that may be found against Mr. Wood," said the Senator. "What I do desire is to stop proceedings for a few days because I am confident Mr. Johnson can tell the committee a great many more things than he has already told, and the filing of an indictment at the present time would, in a way, seal his lips. Others who appeared before the Grand Jury will be before my committee again next week."

Wood Still Denies Charge.

It is understood that the testimony given by Uptegraff, Levinson and McCune before the Grand Jury did not altogether corroborate Mr. Johnson. Commissioner Wood, so far as is known, has not asked to appear before the Grand Jury. He continued to deny yesterday the charge made by Johnson. Through his secretary, he said:

"I have nothing to add to what I have already said. The story is absolutely false. I have not been served with a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury, and I am not running away. I have not resigned."

The most interesting witness yesterday was Colonel Henry G. Prout, who lives in Nutley, N. J. He was accompanied to the committee by his counsel, Ezra P. Prentice. He was First Vice President and General Manager of the Union Switch and Signal Company from Jan. 1, 1903, until the Spring of 1914, when he became President upon the death of President Westinghouse. He has had a military record in the British Army, and although over 65 years of age, he has an alert, military bearing. He is a small, spare man physically, and has white hair and iron gray mustache and beard. He had not finished his testimony when an adjournment was taken, and will be recalled today.

"In the light of testimony given here

Continued on Page 4.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Advt.

PRESIDENT'S KIN ARRIVE FOR WEDDING

Family Circle Almost Complete for Ceremony, Which Is to Take Place This Evening.

HONEYMOON PLANS SECRET

Mr. Wilson to Act as Godfather at the Christening of McAdoo Baby at the White House Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The arrival in Washington this afternoon of Mrs. A. W. Howe of Philadelphia, President Wilson's only sister, and her daughter, Mrs. Annie Howe Cothron, closely following that of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre of Williamstown, Mass., completes the family party assembled at the White House for the marriage tomorrow of President Wilson and Mrs. Galt.

The President's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson of Baltimore will motor over tomorrow in time for the ceremony, which, as already announced, will take place at the home of the bride, 1,308 Twentieth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolfe Bolling, the former the bride's eldest brother, arrived in town this evening from Panama. Mrs. Bolling stopped in New York just long enough to supply herself with a gown suitable for the wedding. It also became known today that no part of the United States Marine Band orchestra has been detailed to play at Mrs. Galt's tomorrow, and that none of the new military and naval aides to the President was expected to attend the ceremony. There will be no attendants at the wedding.

According to a friend of Mrs. Galt, "it is Mr. Woodrow Wilson who is to marry Mrs. Galt, not the President of the United States," and the intention is to give no official aspect to the occasion. The United States yacht Mayflower will not be used as the honeymoon ship. The improvements begun on the yacht some weeks ago have not been completed, and are not likely to be in the next twenty-four hours.

This, however, does not preclude the possibility of the President and his bride beginning their travels via the Potomac, for the Dolphin is in commission and could easily serve the same purpose, particularly if it is true that the special train to meet the bride and bridegroom is being made up at one of the Southern seaboard cities.

Although it is believed the wedding is to take place in the evening, it was stated positively today by one of Mrs. Galt's friends that the wedding gown would be an afternoon toilet, worn with a hat. Great mystery still surrounds the character of the wedding gown, brought from New York last Saturday, of which no description has yet been given.

It was stated at the White House today that there would be no family dinner party there this evening nor at Mrs. Galt's house nor at the home of Mrs. Bolling, the bride's mother.

President Wilson and Mrs. Galt will divide the interest of their family circle tomorrow with its youngest member, little Miss Ellen Wilson McAdoo, whose christening is to take place at noon at the White House. The President will act as godfather at tomorrow's ceremony, which will be according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, with the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D. D., rector of St. John's, Lafayette Square, officiating. The godmothers will be Mrs. Francis B. Sayre and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones.

The company to witness the ceremony will include the Wilson relatives who are here to attend the marriage of the President tomorrow evening, Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, and the half-sisters and half-brothers of the baby girl.

FLETCHER IS NOMINATED.

Name of New Ambassador to Mexico Sent to the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Wilson today sent to the Senate the nomination of Henry Prather Fletcher of Pennsylvania to be the new American Ambassador to Mexico. He will fill the post that was vacated when Henry Lane Wilson was recalled two years ago, when General Huerta was executive head of the Mexican Government.

Mr. Fletcher has been the American Ambassador to Chile since Oct. 1, 1914, where he had been serving as Minister since 1909. He is a lawyer by profession, served in the army in Cuba in 1898, and for two years as First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant of the Fortieth Infantry. His home is Chambersburg, Penn.

After more than a decade of service in the American foreign service Mr. Fletcher is today regarded as being one of the able men of the corps. He began his diplomatic service in 1902 as Second Secretary of the legation at Havana, was transferred to Peking as Second Secretary the following year, and became Secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon in 1905. In 1907 he returned to Peking as Secretary of Legation, and two years later was appointed Minister to Chile.

Low Rates West via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Ticket office 31st St. & B'way.—Advt.

PLOT TO WRECK THE WELLAND CANAL BY GERMANS CHARGED IN ARREST HERE OF PAUL KOENIG AND TWO ASSOCIATES

Germany, Despite Greek Protest, Will Attack Saloniki; Is Warned That Bulgars Must Not Cross Frontier

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 18.—Germany has threatened to expel the Entente Allies from Saloniki, according to The Times's Athens correspondent.

"Replying to Greek diplomatic representations which had as their aim the preventing of the entry of Austro-German troops into Greece," says the correspondent, "the German Minister declared that the fortifications which the Entente Allies were constructing at Saloniki would compel Germany to take action to drive out the allied forces.

"Premier Skouloudis rejoined that in no case would Greece allow Bulgarian troops to set foot on Greek soil."

The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Athens quotes the newspaper Kiroi as saying that Premier Skouloudis and Minister of the Interior Gounaris on Thursday visited the German Minister and explained to him that the entry into Greece of German and Bulgarian troops, especially those of Bulgaria, would raise questions which might well place Greece in a position of difficulties.

A Paris Havas dispatch from Athens says that, following the withdrawal of troops from the district between Saloniki and the Serbian border, the headquarters of the Greek Army has been transferred to Kozhani, fifty-five miles southeast of Monastir. The Third Greek Corps has been ordered to Caterini and the Fifth Corps to Nigrita. One regiment of engineers and one of artillery remain at Saloniki.

The correspondent reports the arrival at Athens on Thursday of A. Nikolitch, President of the Serbian National Assembly; M. Trifomovitch, former Premier; several former Cabinet members, and a number of members of the Serbian Assembly. The Serbians say the sufferings of their people during the retreat of the army before the invaders were indescribable.

GERMANS PLANNING NEW OFFENSIVES

Evidence That They Are Preparing Surprises for the Allies on Both Fronts.

MAY STRIKE AT DVINSK

While It Is Hinted That the Western Attack Will Be in the St. Mihiel Region.

New Attack on Egypt Germany's Latest Plan

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 16, via London, Dec. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Turkish and German activity in Constantinople is due to preparations for a fresh and powerful expedition for an invasion of Egypt. The Germans boast that this is to be the next point of attack against the Allies.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—While the diplomats in Greece and Rumania are engaged in new deals which will decide the next step in the Balkan operations, there is increasing evidence that the Germans are preparing new strokes on both the Eastern and Western fronts, or at least a concentration of their forces to strike when conditions are propitious.

Dispatches from Petrograd note German activity, particularly in the Dvinsk district, which would accord with the German ambition to reach the line of the Dvina River, while all accounts from neutral countries mention a continued movement of men and guns to the West. In the latter theatre of operations it seems only a question at what points the offensive is to be taken.

Many persons believe that the Germans, having found the lines in Flanders and Artois nuts too hard to crack, contemplate moving in the St. Mihiel region, where their line penetrates to the River Meuse and where there has been considerable activity during the last few days. The only thing argued against this is that the river has been at flood and the French have been systematically destroying the bridges as they were rebuilt by the Germans. Thus far, however, there has been little more reported than the usual mining and bombing operations and aerial fighting in the West.

FRENCH SILENCE FOE'S GUNS.

Successful in Champagne Artillery Duel—More Air Bombs on Metz.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

During the day a rather violent cannonade prevailed on the whole of the front.

In Belgium and in Artois our artillery, in connection with the British artillery, did some lucky firing on the enemy trenches.

In Champagne our guns silenced the fire of several German batteries to the north and east of Massiges.

In the Argonne, to the north of Malincourt, we caught under the fire of our artillery an enemy convoy.

At Les Eparges and in the region of the Bois Le Prêtre our fire did considerable damage to the enemy organizations.

Two of our bombing aeroplanes dropped about twenty heavy shells on the station of Metz-Sablons the night of Dec. 16-17.

The French afternoon report is as follows:

In Belgium there has been fighting with bombs in the sector of the dunes. To the south of the fort of Givenchy and between the Somme and the Oise there have been some encounters between patrols.

In the Champagne district, at a point to the east of the Butte de Mesnil, a bombardment of our trenches was checked by return fire from our batteries.

In Lorraine there have been fairly

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200,000 GERMANS NOW AT GIEVGELI

Only Waiting to Attack Allies at Saloniki Till Preparations Are Complete.

SERBS BEAT BULGARS BACK

One Italian Army May Land at Kavala as Another Aids Serbs in Albania.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 18.—The threat that the German Minister at Athens is said to have made to the effect that Germany would be compelled to take action to drive out the Allies at Saloniki if the fortification of that base continued brings the Balkan development a step nearer a crisis. How soon the Austro-Germans cross the Greek frontier will apparently depend upon how soon they are able to collect sufficient troops.

The Post's Athens correspondent says the fact that an attack upon Saloniki has not yet begun is attributed in diplomatic circles to the necessity in which the Germans find themselves of concentrating sufficient forces, repairing of communications destroyed by the Allies and Serbians, and of bringing up sufficient supplies of munitions; but that the moment they have made these preparations the attack will be begun and pushed home.

Dispatches to The Daily Mail from Athens estimate the total available German forces at 200,000, who, however, are fatigued by continuous mountain marching, and states that the intended German reinforcements are reported to have been diverted to Rustchuk to meet an expected Russian menace.

According to the Athens Embros, the Ministerial organ, the Greek Government will address a fresh protest to the Entente Powers against fortifying Saloniki.

A big battle is in progress in the valley of the Albanian or Black Drin River between the Serbs and the Bulgarians. At last reports no decision had been reached in the fighting. It is said, however, that the Bulgarians, who crossed the river, found the Serbians had been reformed and were driven back with heavy losses.

Berlin Army Headquarters announced yesterday that the Austro-Hungarian troops in northeast Montenegro had captured Bjelopolje, on the Lim River, about twenty miles west of the Serbian border, and that more than 700 prisoners were taken.

The following official Montenegrin communication was received in Paris yesterday:

At dawn of Dec. 14 the Austrians directed a general attack at all our positions in the Sanjak. At nightfall our advance guard troops had to retire north of Chahovre and Bielo. In the direction of Ipek-Rozai the enemy, after several days' fighting, succeeded in occupying Rozai.

Along the other fronts there was infantry firing.

It is likely that the successful counter-attacks by the Serbians in Albania were made possible by supplies having reached them from the Italians, who disembarked on the Albanian Coast, and who are trying to open communication with the Serbs through that country. The Italians, it is understood, already have landed 80,000 men.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The Milan correspondent of the Journal says it is estimated there are 30,000 Italian troops at Avlona, Albania. While the Avlona position is hardly favorable for an offensive movement, he says, the expedition may be regarded as the starting point of operations on a large scale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 16, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The Allies are prepared to rearm and fully equip the survivors of King Peter's heroic forces.

NAVY TO ATTACK CATTARO.

Italians May Shell Austrian Warships There from Mt. Lovtchen.

That Italy is preparing for a strong aggressive campaign in the Balkans in co-operation with the rapidly augmenting

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CONSPIRACY STARTED HERE

Described as a "Military Enterprise" Against the Dominion of Canada.

LONG ON KOENIG'S TRAIL

R. E. Leyendecker, Art Dealer, and Fred Metzler, Stenographer, the Other Prisoners.

KNOWN UNDER MANY NAMES

Koenig Employed by Hamburg-American Line—Was Accused in Stahl Affidavit Case.

Paul Koenig, known as Chief of Police of the Hamburg-American Line and the friend of German and Austro-Hungarian officials of prominence now in this country, was arrested last night charged with having started in the United States a military enterprise against the Dominion of Canada for the destruction of the Welland Canal, the waterway that connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and through which the entire transatlantic trade from the Great Lakes reaches the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic.

Also arrested and charged as a co-plotter with Koenig is R. E. Leyendecker, a dealer in antiques at 345 Fifth Avenue. The men were taken into custody last night by agents of the Department of Justice, acting under orders that may be said to have come straight from the White House.

Fred Metzler, alias F. R. Reimer, a third man named in the complaint, was arrested late last night by Detective Barnetz and taken to Captain Offley's office. He is Paul Koenig's stenographer and is alleged to have been an accomplice in the plot. He was notified at his home, 101 Reservoir Avenue, Jersey City, by Detective Barnetz that Koenig was in trouble in New York, and he hurried to the city. As soon as he was within the jurisdiction of the New York Police, he was placed under arrest.

Metzler is about 20 years old, tall and of pronounced German type.

All of the men will be arraigned before Charles Houghton, United States Commissioner, in the Federal Building, at 10 o'clock this morning.

It became known early this morning that a young man named George Fuchs, who was formerly in the employ of Koenig, was found by the detectives last Monday and that since that time he has been undergoing an examination at the hands of department officials. It was admitted last night that he had given much valuable information. Fuchs is in custody, but, so far as is known, is not charged with being a party to the alleged conspiracy.

It was not until 10 o'clock last night that the news got out that Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the New York Division of the Department of Justice Investigation Bureau had issued orders for the arrest of the three Germans. The instructions to the agents to take the men into custody were issued about 6 o'clock, and both Koenig and Leyendecker were in Captain Offley's office within an hour after that time.

Shadowed for Months.

For nearly three months the secret agents of the Government have been at work getting evidence of the Welland Canal conspiracy. Koenig is considered by German diplomats and other officials of the Central Powers now in the United States as the shrewdest secret service man in the country since Franz von Rintelen sailed away on Aug. 3 last. But the United States Secret Service men, it was said last night, have in their possession the complete story of his activities by days if not by hours, since early last September, when the Welland plot was decided upon.

In following Koenig the Government agents are said to have had to contend with a handicap of the thirteen aliases that the Hamburg-American "chief of police" adopted to carry into effect the conspiracy of which he is charged with being the directing head. Some of these aliases were German names, others were Irish, and even some were English. The Irish and English aliases, it was suggested last night, were probably used in the operations that carried the plotters to and, it is said, even across the Canadian line.

Secret Trip to Buffalo.

The complaint, which was submitted to United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday afternoon, and on the strength of which the Commissioner issued warrants for the arrest of Koenig, Leyendecker, and Metzler, charges specifically that on Sept. 27 of this year the two men "unlawfully, willfully, and feloniously began, set on foot, and prepared the means for a military enterprise to be conducted from the United States against the Dominion of Canada, a colony or dependency of Great Britain."

Section 13 of the United States Criminal Code, under which the men are held, is as follows:

"Every person who, within the terri-

tory or jurisdiction of the United States, begins, or sets on foot, or provides, or prepares, the means for, any military expidition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall fined not exceeding $3,000, and imprisoned not more than three years."

The Government agents say that the conspiracy was organized here in New York and that in order to get the plans of the Welland Canal, and to get photographs of the vital parts of the waterways, where it would be easiest to plant high explosives, Koenig and Leyendecker left New York on Sept. 27 for Niagara Falls. They went to Buffalo on a Lehigh Valley train, and are supposed to have met certain trusted agents who could give them the information that was needed to perfect the plans for the destruction of the canal, and also probably to aid the conspirators when the time came, to destroy it.

It was not divulged last night how long Koenig and Leyendecker remained in Buffalo, but they are understood to have been there only a few hours. They then proceeded to Niagara Falls and thence to the Canadian side.

It is said that Koenig and Leyendecker while inspecting the canal paid close attention to the strength of the Canadian forces guarding the waterway, ascertaining when the fewest guards were on duty, and making tentative selections of the places where the canal could be damaged quickly and with the least danger of detection.

How long Koenig and Leyendecker remained on the border or in Canada was not stated last night, but they probably were there several days, and there was not a moment of the time when they were not being watched and their every movement noted by Secret Service men. Koenig, it is alleged, used many aliases, and Leyendecker is said to have been known as C. D. Decker and R. Decker.

Here follows the list of the aliases alleged to have been used by Koenig, as they are given in the complaint on which Commissioner Houghton issued a warrant: Wagenkamp, Wagener, Kelly, Winter, Perkins, Stemler, Rectorberg, Bohm, Kennedy, James, Smith, Murphy, and W. T. Munday.

No Bungling in Plot.

It was said last night that none of the bungling that marked the working out of the von Rintelen conspiracies to stir up strikes in munition factories and to embroil this country with Mexico marked the preliminary working out of the Welland Canal plot. So cleverly was the scheme handled that at times the Government agents almost lost hope of getting the evidence necessary to make arrests. The fact that the Government's men had been trailing Koenig since September and only yesterday were able to make the arrests indicated the difficulties they had to overcome.

In order to keep track of Koenig's and Leyendecker's movements in New York, the agents are said to have had to resort to the tapping of telephone wires. Even here the obstacles were many and hard to overcome. Sometimes they would hear a man accepted to be Koening tell another man over the telephone to meet him at a downtown café. The telephonic code was cleverly arranged, but finally the agents worked it out and for the past six weeks have been able, it is said, always to keep their men in view.

There is every reason to believe that Koenig suspected that he was being watched, but he never gave any sign of it and went nearly every day to his office in the Hamburg-American Line Building to look after his regular police work for the steamship company.

Arrest Surprises Leyendecker.

Leyendecker was also always under surveillance, but according to one story told last night he never suspected that he was being trailed, and was greatly surprised when arrested last night. On the other hand, Koenig, who was arrested as he was leaving his office in the Hamburg-American Line building, is said to have greeted the officers with a smile and to have expressed wonderment that the Government could possibly have any reason to desire his detention.

The complaint on which Commissioner Houghton issued the warrant was drawn by Roger B. Wood, Assistant United States District Attorney, and sworn to by Captain Offley, the Chief of the Department of Justice's agents, who is the complainant.

It was impossible last night to get a copy of the complaint, but it charges that Koenig and Leyendecker "on Sept. 27, 1915, did unlawfully, wilfully, and feloniously begin, set on foot, and prepare the means for a military enterprise to be carried on from the United States against the property, territory, or dominions of a foreign Prince, with whom the United States is and was at peace."

Continuing the complaint sets forth:

"The defendants on or about Sept. 27, 1915, did begin, set on foot, and prepare the means for a military enterprise to be conducted from the United States against the Dominion of Canada, a colony or dependency of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, and it was the purpose and intent of the said defendants then and there to destroy, mutilate, and damage the Welland Canal, a waterway traversing the Dominion of Canada for a distance of twenty-seven miles from Fort Colborne to Port Dalhousie in the said Dominion of Canada, the said Welland Canal being used for the transportation of foreign and domestic commerce, and it was the purpose and intent of the defendants to destroy, mutilate, and damage the said Welland Canal by force of arms, the object of the enterprise or undertaking of hazard being to damage the commerce of the Dominion of Canada with which the United States was and is at peace.

"Furthermore for the purpose of carrying out the said enterprise the said defendants left the City of New York on Sept. 27 of this present year 1915, and proceeded by the Lehigh Valley Railroad to Buffalo, in the State of New York, and from thence to Niagara Falls, also in the State of New York."

The complaint then goes on to say that the sources of the information in the possession of the United States are certain confidential statements made to Captain Offley, the statements of various witnesses, and the results of independent investigations which have been made under the direction of the Department of Justice.

"The reason the sources are not more fully set forth," adds Captain Offley in the complaint, "is that to reveal such sources would be contrary to public policy and injurious to the interests of the United States of America."

Leyendecker a Citizen.

R. E. Leyendecker has an office in the McCutcheon Building, 341 to 347 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street. The building directory lists him in Room 703. Supt. Anderson of the building said last night he seldom saw Leyendecker, that he occupied desk room in Room 703, and that he was not often in the building. He could not remember having seen Leyendecker in the past week.

Leyendecker said he became a naturalized citizen of the United States last June. He was formerly employed, he said, in Loeser's department store in Brooklyn. He refused to tell anything more about himself.

A Federal official was asked last night what he thought Koenig's real occupation was.

"Perhaps he is the chief of the German Secret Service in this country," was the way he answered that question.

It was admitted that there might be many others concerned in the Welland Canal plot, but the three arrested last night were the only ones named in the Offley complaint.

Koenig and Leyendecker were questioned for more than six hours by Captain Offley, Joseph A. Baker, his principal assistant, and several other agents of the Department of Justice. No details of what took place in Captain Offley's office was given out last night. It was understood, however, that the prisoners stoutly refused to make any revelations of any nature whatsoever that would implicate any other person or persons.

Hints of a Confession.

After being closeted with Leyendecker for some time, Raymond Sarfaty, Assistant United States District Attorney, said that he had had "a very satisfactory talk" with the man. Mr. Sarfaty would not say whether Leyendecker had made a confession or given any valuable information to the Government, but he was manifestly pleased with the results of his conversation.

Mrs. Koenig, wife of Paul Koenig, was called to the office of one of the Government agents last night and questioned for some time.

After the arrest of Koenig the Government agents seized a mass of papers in his office on the third floor of the Hamburg-American Line office. A great many of these papers were written in code, but it was said that the Government code experts already had succeeded in translating parts of a few of the documents. Other papers not in code were also seized.

Among the other things found among the effects of Koenig was a notebook giving the names of about 100 Germans. These men live in many parts of the country, and it is safe to say that each will be investigated by the Secret Service men.

"These names in themselves," said one of the Government agents, "would not amount to much, but it may be subsequently shown that they are evidence of value to support other evidence already in the possession of the authorities."

In Leyendecker's possession the Government agents found a large number of newspaper clippings dealing with alien activities in this country. Some of these clippings referred to fires in munitions plants.

A representative of the firm of Stanchfield & Levy appeared as counsel for the three men and Charles S. Haight, of Haight, Sanford & Smith, talked to Koenig and Metzler also.

Early this morning all of the prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters and locked up.

When Koenig was told that he would have to spend the night at Police Headquarters he pleaded to be spared that humiliation. He suggested that he be permitted to stay at the Waldorf-Astoria guarded by any number of detectives the authorities might see fit to detail for that purpose.

In the locating of the men and in making the arrests the New York police were called into service. The New York officers were in charge of Captain Tunney of the Detective Bureau.

KOENIG SUSPECTED BEFORE.

Was Active in Case of Stahl, Who Made Lusitania Affidavit.

Paul Koenig, chief of the secret service of the Hamburg-American Line, and supposed to be the disbursing agent of the steamship company, has been mentioned several times in connection with German plots in this country, and he has been directly accused by newspapers and citizens of being the paymaster of those who have committed acts calculated to further the plots.

Koenig's name first figured during the investigation and trial of Gustav Stahl, who made an affidavit that he had seen cannon on the Lusitania just before she sailed on her fatal voyage, and who subsequently confessed to perjury, for which he was sentenced to serve eighteen months in the Federal Prison in Atlanta.

Stahl disappeared soon after making his affidavit, and the Federal authorities searched for him until Koenig, early last June, went to the Government officials and advised them that Stahl was in Albany and would return to New York. At that time Koenig was under investigation by the Federal Grand Jury on the suspicion that he and others had attempted to defraud the United States Government in furnishing false information contained in the Stahl affidavit. It was in the hope of making Stahl's affidavit "stand up," as at least the honest belief, and especially as a statement in which Koenig put sincere faith, that Stahl was produced, according to accusations made at the time.

But if Koenig hoped to convince the Government of good intentions on his part by the production of Stahl, he failed, for it resulted in his coming more under suspicion than ever.

Stahl's Flight.

The theory of the whole proceeding was that when Stahl found it difficult to make the Government accept his affidavit he went to Koenig, who decided that Stahl ought to leave town until things had quieted down. Stahl, accordingly, went to Albany, while Koenig remained here to do what he could to make things more comfortable for every one concerned. According to report current at the time, Koenig went to one of the inspectors of the Government Secret Service and offered to produce Stahl provided his own name should be kept out of the proceedings, which would have been possible, as Stahl knew Koenig only as Stemler and not as an officer of the Hamburg-American Line, and so could not have revealed the identity of his alleged fellow conspirator in a confession.

From what actually happened, it was generally accepted that the Government rejected Koenig's offer, and that Koenig still considered it best to produce Stahl, for the maker of the affidavit gave himself up and appeared before the Grand Jury on June 10. Stahl repeated the substance of his affidavit to the Grand Jury, and was placed under arrest for perjury as soon as he had finished his testimony. The complaint against him mentioned Koenig's name. In part, it said that in "a certain proceeding against one Paul Koenig, alias Stemler, and others upon a charge of having conspired to defraud the United States in violation of Section 37, U. S. C. C., Gustav Stahl "knowingly and fraudulently committed perjury."

Thought Affidavit True.

What was considered as striking evidence against Koenig came when Stahl was told that he was being taken to jail. He said:

"Will Stemler go with me?"

Koenig insisted after Stahl's arrest that he had used the man's affidavit in entire good faith.

"I am not a fugitive from justice," he said on June 11 in the office of his lawyer, Edward Sanford. "I was in my office today. I am ready and willing to surrender myself to the Government officials if they demand it."

Another accusation was made against Koenig by The Providence Journal, which, in its issue of Aug. 15, said that the United States Government was prepared to prove "that Captain Koenig, Chief Disbursing Agent and head of the secret service of the Hamburg-American Line in New York, has been the disbursing agent of the German Embassy in the payment of most of its obligations that have been incurred in fomenting labor strikes, buying newspapers, opening up news bureaus, and all of the other thousand and one activities by which it has attempted to change public sentiment in this country in favor of the Germans."

Koenig has an office in Room 83 on the fourth floor of the Hamburg-American Building at 45 Broadway.

CANADIANS IN THE DARK.

Secret Service Men at Ottawa Deny Knowledge of Plot.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 17.—Officials of the Dominion Secret Service were not advised tonight of the arrests in New York of Koenig and Leyendecker, and professed ignorance of any conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal.

WELLAND, Ont., Dec. 17.—Neither military nor police authorities here know anything of the alleged plot to blow up the Welland Canal.

CANAL HAS BEEN GUARDED.

Rumors Last Summer Caused Doubling of the Force.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The Welland Canal has been guarded by military forces since the early months of the war. During the Summer rumors of activity by German sympathizers in the United States led to a heavy increase of the guards and the extension of the military zone to include that part of Welland County bordering on the Niagara River between Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

After the establishment of the military camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake the whole river from Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, to Niagara-on-the-Lake, opposite Fort Niagara, was patrolled, and the bridges were heavily guarded.

On several occasions there have been reports of the detention of persons against whom suspicion had been directed, but so far as known here no one was held longer than a few hours. The Niagara camp has been closed for the Winter, but the bridge and canal guards and the patrols continue on duty.

Federal agents here were reticent regarding the part they took in the investigation of the alleged activities of Koenig and Lyendecker.

It was said that one of the men who registered at a hotel under the name of W. T. Munday, was accompanied by a woman, said to be his wife. She was the only member of the party who crossed the border, it is said. The other persons, who were being watched, stopped at a different hotel, but met Munday frequently.

HISTORY OF THE CANAL.

Opened in 1833, It Has Cost $27,000,000.

Construction of the Welland Canal was begun in 1824 and it was first opened to small vessels in 1833. It extends for a distance of twenty-seven miles in the Province of Ontario, Canada, connecting Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario with Port Colborne on Lake Erie. Its chief importance to Canada lies in the fact that wheat and hides may be shipped direct to Europe from Middle Western Canada by way of the St. Lawrence River. Before the war the annual tonnage through the canal was approximately 1,300,000 tons.

Its size has been increased three times since it was opened, in 1844, 1882, and 1886, the last excavation increasing the depth of the water on the sills to 14 feet. It is estimated that the total cost of the canal has been about $27,000,000. The annual tolls are about $220,000. The canal is 100 feet wide. It has twenty-six locks, making a rise of more than 325 feet between the two lakes.

HORN'S PLOT FAILED.

Dynamiter Tried to Destroy Canadian Pacific Railroad Bridge.

The only other plot against Canada that has been discovered was the attempt of Werner Horn, who said that he was a Captain in the Germany Army, to blow up the Canadian Pacific Railroad bridge over the St. Croix River, which forms the international boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick. On Feb. 2 last Horn exploded a quantity of dynamite at the Canadian end of the bridge, but the structure withstood the shock and did not collapse.

Horn fled to Vanceboro, Me., where he was arrested on the complaint of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He immediately made the plea that, as a German officer, after committing an act of war in an enemy country, he had taken refuge in a neutral country and, according to international law, could not be delivered into the authority of the enemy country. The British Embassy in Washington made formal application for the extradition of Horn, but, before deciding the question, the Government indicted Horn under its own laws for the illegal interstate transportation of dynamite.

Horn was arraigned in Boston on this charge, and refused to plead. A plea of not guilty was entered for him by direction of the court, and the trial was postponed to await a decision on an appeal. The trial has not yet been held.

SEEKING SWOBODA'S RECORD.

Former du Pont Employe May Be Army Cook, Later a Convict.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, N. J., Dec. 17.—John Swoboda, a former employe of the du Pont Powder Company, who was arrested yesterday on the suspicion that he might know something about the explosion at the powder works at Penn Grove on Nov. 30, when thirty-one persons were killed, is still held here under $1,000 bail, his arraignment having been postponed for a week to allow time for his record to be looked up.

Swoboda is held on the technical charge of petty larceny and, according to the authorities, he has admitted that he has been in prison, while denying that he knows anything about the recent explosion. He says he is a Frenchman, born in Lyons, but brought to San Francisco when he was a year and a half old. He took out his citizenship papers on Dec. 21, 1899, and says he has served in the United States Army as a Corporal. He has papers showing he was honorably discharged from the Forty-seventh Volunteer Regiment at Brooklyn after the Spanish-American War.

The arrest of Swoboda recalled yesterday to the police in Brooklyn the story of a man named Jacob Swoboda, at one time a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment, who served through the Spanish-American war as a cook for the officers' mess, and later served several terms in prison.

After his discharge from the army Swoboda got a place as butler in a wealthy New York family. He disappeared with bric-à-brac, and when caught was convicted of larceny and sentenced to Dannemora Prison for six years. After his release Swoboda went to Pennsylvania and served six years in the prison at Harrisburg for larceny. He returned to Brooklyn, and was arrested again for burglary. On June 23, 1911, he was sentenced by Judge Fawcett in the Kings County Court to serve four years in Sing Sing Prison.

Colonel Barthman and Major Harry McCutcheon of the Forty-seventh Regiment said yesterday that they remembered the Swoboda who served in the regiment very well, and believed that if they saw the man under arrest in New Jersey they could tell whether he was the man who served in the regiment.

Buchanan Fails to Appear.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Representative Buchanan did not appear before the House Judiciary Committee today to substantiate his impeachment charges against United States District Attorney Marshall of New York and the committee will give him another opportunity after the holidays.

TEACH WARFARE IN MODEL TRENCH

Germans Have a Real "School" at the Front for Those About to Fight.

ARTISTS AMONG SOLDIERS

Walls of Chateau in France Hung with Sketches—Officer Tells of Tragic British Mistake.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 18.—"Bang!" said the anti-air craft gun. (The Germans call it a Luftfahrzeugabwehrgeschütz, and they can fire it three times while they are pronouncing it once.)

"Good morning!" said the German officer.

"Good morning!" said I.

"Bang!" said another Luftfahrzeugabwehrgeschütz.

The German officer advanced, saluted, extended his hand, and said, "Kappelnoff."

"Bennett—aus Chicago," said I.

"One of the just arrived party of correspondents?" said the officer.

"Yes," said I.

"Bang!" said a third Luftfahrzeugabwehrgeschütz, with an insistence that made the eardrums crackle.

The officer proposed a walk. He was a very pleasant officer, whose English was fluent and whose manner was easy. He also was elegantly shod and elegantly gloved and elegantly cravatted. It was 10 o'clock and the sun was shining. He had come out for a morning stroll, and he could hardly have chosen a more charming spot for his enjoyment of nature. The gravel paths that wound beneath the trees were freshly raked, and all the avenues of foliage led toward pretty glimpses of formal gardens and well-ordered fields. Beds of tall standing flowers of bright yellow bordered the paths.

Commanding the picture were the chimneys and towers of the old château. Time had touched its walls of red brick with a most delicate shade of old rose.

At the far end of one of the widest aisles of green there was a clean, level oval of sward girdled with trees. Here the Bavarian troops had erected an altar. It had been hung with rich fabrics and the central panel of it was embiazoned with a large facsimile of an iron cross made of black velvet and silver tinsel. Some drums were stacked in front of the altar.

An Oasis on the Battlefield.

I suppose that within whistling distance of the château were several thousand troops, but except for the crash of the guns at one or two or three minute intervals the atmosphere of the place was as decorous as if the French family to whom it belonged were in residence. From the sound, the guns seemed to be operating from the far side of the trim hedges which marked off the grounds of the château from the highway and the fields.

"Shall we take a stroll?" said the officer.

"Willingly," said I.

Three guns speaking at short intervals gave the officer's invitation their hearty endorsement.

"Dies Schloss," said the officer, as he looked up at the towers of the château. "Liegt draussen und die Luft empfiehlt, leicht und erquicklich sich den feinen Sinnen besonders wohl."

"I don't know much German," said I, "but that sounds as if it were from 'Macbeth.'"

"It is," said he, "and from Hegel's translation."

Then he changed the subject.

"Do you know the Chicago Athletic Club?"

"I've been there, yes."

"They have a fine swimming pool," he said. "I like that club. You know the Blackstone Hotel, of course."

"Yes."

"So do I. I was very comfortable there."

We wandered along the pleasant paths.

"In that bit of field beyond the hedge," he said, "we have built a model of a model trench. It was work that amused and instructed the men."

We went through an opening in the hedge, jumped across a cheerful little brook, came upon a few rods of model first-line trench—a model complete to the last detail and representing a great deal of work. But there was so little of it that it looked toylike and the impression it conveyed was that some exceptionally energetic and ingenious small boys had been amusing themselves in a good-natured gentleman's backyard.

The model trench was a schoolhouse nevertheless. It represented important lessons learned, and those lessons had been learned into the slow-going, thorough-paced German school of theoretical application. As a consequence it would be no green men who soon or late would be sent out from the relative security of the château grounds to the actual battle line, but men who literally would in more senses than one "work like beavers," because they had for many days been doing beavers' work of delving and ditching and reinforcing.

Another illustration of the thoroughness of the training given the new German levies even after they have reached hostile territory confronted us when we got back to the château. In what used to be the great white and gold drawing room there was a model in plaster and papier-maché of first, second, and third line trenches, together with their connecting galleries, their water systems, their latrines, their observation posts, and a dozen other quirks and devices and conceits designed to make a man as safe and comfortable as may be while he is sitting day and night before the threats of an active volcano.

This model was six feet long and four feet wide, and it disclosed itself not only as to its surface but in cross section. It was painted in the colors of nature and the terrain it represented was planted with tiny trees and marked off with strategic roads and sparsely dotted with houses and barns.

I suppose that the reasons for and the methods of constructing all that the military model showed would make a couple of long, hard chapters in a book of military instruction, but here all was so vivid and apparently so simple that even an unlettered civilian could not fail to grasp the intricacies of the German system of field fortifying and to be not only immediately interested in but captivated by the work.

Another impressive fact to ponder upon was that the model was being exhibited and studied while the tremendous Anglo-French offensive was at its height only a few miles from the château.

Walls Hung with Sketches.

Nor has the construction of the model been the only occupation with which the soldiers had contrived both to amuse and instruct themselves. The walls of the château were hung with sketches large and small. Some were bold, imaginative things in pencil, or in pen and ink, and had for their subject the rugged features of the commandant, or the good natured countenance of a favorite ordonnanz, or the stately cluster of Lombardy poplars seen from the windows of the drawing room, or the richly carved fireplace at the end of the room. And some were heroic things in color—free, decorative treatments of figures and scenes from German legende—knights in full armor rescuing distressed maidens, or Bismarck apotheosized, and wafting from a cloud his blessing to the long lines in gray streaming past the towers of Cologne Cathedral and the dome of Charlemagne's Church at Aix-la-Chapelle, and on into northern France.

Sometimes contemporary figures beloved of the soldiers were shown in knightly apparel, and one of these was Ruprecht, Crown Prince of Bavaria. That seemed appropriate, for by all accounts the future King is a very chivalrous gentleman. I know him to be simple and kindly—in so far, I mean, as one can estimate the qualities of a notable man from seeing him for fifteen minutes in company.

Then we—my German friend who had been in America and I—went out into the château grounds again the Luftfahrzeugabwehrgeschütze were still barking like leashed dogs at the fliers darting a mile overhead, but the officer paid no attention to them, nor did he speak of any military matters beyond saying that at one period of the offensive the German fire had put 6,000 British cavalry out of commission in twenty minutes.

At first, though his English was excellent, I thought I had not heard him aright, and even when he emphatically repeated the statement I found it hard to believe. Later, however, from other officers and from correspondents who had been much nearer the scene than I had, I heard the same thing.

Bernard Kellermann, who appears to be ranked as the best correspondent on the front, said that the movement in question, which was one in the vicinities of Loos, was on incredibly antiquated lines. "Our officers," he said, "stood and regarded it with their mouths open in astonishment.

Move for Pitched Battle.

"The English advanced toward our positions in dense masses in echelon. Eight lines of infantry! Artillery moving across the open! Cavalry in the background! It was really unbelievable—this plan of a veritable pitched battle from a forgotten age. Before the eightfold storming columns had been able to make ten paces they came under our combined fire—rifles, machine guns, cannon. Our batteries were lying in wait and they obeyed the telephone. Reserves came running up and were mown down in the crossfire of our machine guns. Those riding batteries came to a miserable end. The regiments of cavalry that were waiting in the background, ready to come dashing through, received volleys of the heaviest shells full in their faces and drew back without having drawn a blade. That finished the pitched battle.

But my friend did not talk much about those matters, for anxiety as to what results the great offensive might produce had already begun to subside and the officer's mind ran more on America than it did on the war.

The hour of the long German midday breakfast was approaching, but his heart did not seem to grow glad at the prospect of another meal founded on the everlasting war routine of something stewed and something boiled, for he reverted to the topic of the Blackstone.

"Some day," he said, "in happier times [that is the common phrase in Germany for the return of peace], some day when times and I am in America again, we have Frühstück there together, nicht?"

"Hoffentlich," said I.

"Auf wiedersehen, then," said he, "until America."

"Bang! Bang! Bang!" said the three Luftfahrzeugabwehrgeschütze with great decision from their side of the hedge.

For a casual meeting in a blood drenched land I thought the morning's visit not unworthy of record.

But I wonder how long that "until we see each other again" really means.

Longer far, perhaps, than either of us dreams.

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BACK YOUR CHARGE, SAYS VIENNA PRESS

Continued from Page 1.

fundamental a principle of international law as State sovereignty, which the note in many essentials entirely overlooks.

Sharp Words on Our Stand.

ZURICH, Dec. 17, (via London, Saturday, Dec. 18.)—With the arrival here of Viennese newspapers it is possible to obtain at greater length the views of newspapers on the American note to Austria regarding the Ancona and the dual monarchy's reply.

In some cases the Vienna news agency apparently omitted sending out some points of the editorials, which attacked the United States for its stand in the Ancona case. For instance, the Neue Freie Presse, after declaring that the dual monarchy desired peace with the United States, but that no Foreign Minister or commander of the navy has yet been born who would punish an Austrian officer at the wish of a foreign power, said that if Great Britain had not blockaded the seas and tried to starve out the Central Powers the submarine warfare would have ceased immediately.

"In the almost expiring neutrality in America," says the Neue Freie Presse, "accidents of war are magnified into conflicts, leaving behind ill-will and estrangement. One suspects that America now desires to become the protectress of the Italian merchant navy, just as she undertook the same task for England. Humanity seems to be only esteemed in the export of grain to Italy and England, but it is silent before the prohibition of imports to Germany and the starvation of women and children."

The newspaper concludes:

"It is easy to understand America's policy against Austria as being due to the excitement of the Presidential campaign. Some paper cartridges must be fired off, and some of them have flown into Vienna."

The Neue Wiener Tageblatt remarks that the Austrian note is a lesson to politicians. Were the matter not so serious, it adds, it might be regarded in a sense as a humorous exhibition of the superiority of cool, expert knowledge over nervous passion.

In Austria-Hungary, the Tageblatt concludes, there is no room or inclination for barbarism, and Washington has for transparent reasons made her accusations perhaps too promptly.

SEES PLAN TO TIE UP GERMANY IN CASE

Reventlow Wonders if We Have an "Unfulfilled Demand" on Lusitania.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Commenting on a wireless dispatch today from New York to the Wolff Bureau, which asserts that the American Government will regard Austria's decision in the Ancona case as the decision of the Central Powers, Count Reventlow says in the Tages-Zeitung:

"This can only be interpreted to mean that the American Government hopes to induce the German Government to bring pressure to bear in Vienna to force the Austrian Government to give in to demands of the American note. We cannot interpret America's unjustified attitude otherwise than that Austria and Germany are not regarded as two separate parties in the submarine question.

"The German Government took part in long negotiations on the Lusitania and Arabic cases, and finally gave in. From this they draw the conclusion in the United States that the breaking off of relations between Germany and the United States appears to the German Empire as such a grave matter that the Berlin Government will, on that account, induce Austria also to give way.

"For this reason Washington has decreed that they regard Germany and Austria as an inseparable whole in the submarine question, and in case Austria remains firm will break off relations not only with Vienna but also with the German Government.

"That the negotiations between Berlin and Washington are practically ended would, therefore, make no difference to the Washington Government, or else they hold some unfulfilled demand in connection with the Lusitania or Arabic in reserve in order now to demand simultaneous submission from both the Central Empires. The future will show what is up.

"The Austrian answer has already declared clearly and forcibly Austria's independence so far as the German-American submarine negotiations are concerned. It seems out of the question that Austria would desire or could give up this point of view."

Commenting on the Austrian reply Captain Persius of the Tageblatt says:

"The American note shows little diplomatic skill. It was regrettably hasty work based on one-sided and insufficient information and an astounding lack of judicial understanding.

"The Austrian note, on the contrary, finds the thought-provoking weak spots in the American note and points out the absurdity of the accusations without abandoning the tone of good-will which it is customary to observe in such discussions.

"One reads with a feeling of satisfaction and relief the statement in Austria's note, written with consummate grace, which says that the Vienna Foreign Office has a decided standpoint against the United States."

The Cologne Gazette says:

"The Austrian note is much finer and therefore more effective than the American note. Washington made matters strangely worse for itself by referring to the change of notes with Berlin. Earnestly and politely Austria maintains its complete freedom to decide the Ancona case for itself."

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Boersen Zeitung says of Austria's answer to the United States:

"The Vienna note is not really an answer but a demand that the United States define its position in a manner customary among States. When this is done Vienna will not withhold an answer, and one cannot doubt what it will be."

The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"Baron Burian's answer about corresponds in tone to the American President's note and runs no more to courtesy than diplomatic usage necessitates. There will be no cause for complaint about this in Washington, where the custom is to make the style of notes correspond to the spirit of America's neutrality.

"None can say that Baron Burian's demands are unjustified. As a matter of fact, every Government has the right to demand that all the evidence in cases of complaint be laid before it for inspection and not to be satisfied with general assertions.

"Washington has introduced a summary style of treatment which, perhaps, merely grows out of lack of adroitness, but which in operation acts as an injury to the natural forms and, therefore, to the rights of other Governments.

"If President Wilson is not guided by a peculiar consideration but rather examines the case objectively, he must find that Austria-Hungary is justified in raising the objections that it also can present its reasons and that one may not assume that it must accede without further ado to the demands coming from Washington."

MRS. ASQUITH SUES THE LONDON GLOBE

Premier's Wife Seeks to Restrain It from Libeling Her as Pro-German.

PAPER DIDN'T NAME HER

But Her Counsel Says References to "a Cabinet Minister's Wife" Were Aimed at Her.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Mrs. Herbert H. Asquith, wife of the Premier, appeared as a plaintiff in Chancery Court today, demanding an order to restrain The Globe from the publication of alleged libels. Mrs. Asquith's attorney said:

"For a whole fortnight before the issue of this writ Mrs. Asquith has been deliberately pursued in the defendant newspaper with accusations of disloyalty and of association with German prisoners at Bonnington Hall. She has been described as a traitor and a disgrace to her sex, and attacked in most opprobrious terms. These attacks were systematically and malevolently maintained, and were only suspended after the writ had been issued."

The attorney opposed The Globe's request for a postponement, urging the court not to deprive the plaintiff of this opportunity to clear herself publicly.

"The persecution of Mrs. Asquith has been going on nearly a whole year," he said. "It began last Spring in another newspaper, which the defendant doubtless would say was of a lower class than The Globe. That paper had to apologize publicly for Mrs. Asquith's request, pay £100 to the Red Cross Fund.

"The same people who disseminated these libels through The Globe sent sheaves of anonymous letters to the plaintiff, and imputations against her were made in social circles. The matter came to a head in a form where the defendants can be brought to account and made to give their reasons for the accusations."

Mrs. Asquith's counsel pointed out that the statements in question were not made against his client by name, but against "the wife of a Cabinet Minister." There was sufficient evidence, he contended, to show that Mrs. Asquith was the person referred to. Moreover, he said, a confession had been obtained from one of the parties "to those gross libels which are calculated to shake confidence in the administration."

The defendant, having undertaken to refrain from publishing anything affecting the case, the court allowed the matter to stand over until Tuesday. Before the case was adjourned, the plaintiff's attorney said Mrs. Asquith had made a denial under oath of the statements concerning her.

On Nov. 29 The Globe published a "Letter to the Editor" signed "A Patriot," which charged that the wife of a prominent Cabinet Minister was "sending a large and choice selection of comestibles there [to the cross translation was not entirely accurate and tended to cause confusion as to what view Austria-Hungary wished to convey on certain points. While the official text gives the impression of an intent to be courteous, it nevertheless bore out the view, formed by officials after reading the Amsterdam version, that the Vienna Government was evasive and inclined to make much of matters which this Government regarded as inconsequential compared with the vital issue involved. For example, the Vienna Government wants a detailed statement of the evidence collected by the United States and a list with names of the American citizens on board the Ancona who were killed or injured. These details, it is understood tonight, will not be furnished.

To what Austria-Hungary has to say on these points the answer of the United States is that the Vienna Government appears to overlook the central feature of the whole affair, namely, that the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty in an official statement confirmed the chief contention of this Government that the Ancona was at a standstill with her decks crowded with noncombatants, including women and children, when she was torpedoed by the Austrian submarine.

It is upon the evidence supplied by the Austro-Hungarian Government itself that this Government demands disavowal, reparation for lives lost, and punishment of the submarine commander. It is not asserted by the United States that the Ancona did not attempt to escape. That is admitted. But this Government holds that the account furnished by the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty proves that the attempt was made in vain, and while she was stopped under circumstances of utter disregard for innocent men, women, and children.

The case of the United States rests on these features of the Admiralty report:

The Ancona tried to escape from the submarine, but stopped after having been hit several times.

The submarine gave the passengers and crew of the Ancona forty-five minutes to take to the boats.

At the end of fifty minutes another steamer approached and the submarine submerged and fired a torpedo which sank the Ancona.

When the torpedo was fired very few of those on the Ancona had got away in small boats.

The Austrian Admiralty report states that "panic reigned, but only small boats were lowered and they were occupied principally by crew; great number of boats, probably sufficient to save passengers, remained unoccupied."

The fact, if it is a fact, that the submarine commander allowed forty-five minutes for passengers and crew to take to the boats, has no particular value in determining Austrian responsibility, according to the view of this Government.

It is the position of the United States, as set forth in its notes to Germany concerning the Lusitania, that sufficient time for passengers and crew to escape from a merchant vessel must be given by a belligerent submarine. In the case of the sinking of the Ancona it was clear that sufficient time was not given for the noncombatants aboard to escape to places of safety.

The Austrian Admiralty version is interpreted here to mean that the Ancona was torpedoed by the submarine because it became alarmed at the approach of another steamer and fired wantonly on the Italian-American liner with full knowledge that only members of the crew had escaped in small boats and most of the passengers remained on the steamer.

If Austria-Hungary will not see the justice of this position of the United States, a break in the relations of the two Governments is inevitable, according to the impression obtained from talks with officials. The situation is even more critical than it appears, for

OFFERS A CANADIAN FOR CAPT. RINTELEN

Germany Wants to Exchange Famous Prisoner in Tower of London, Also Indicted Here.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—The German Government has offered to exchange Dr. Henri Severin Beland, ex-Postmaster General of Canada, for Captain Franz von Rintelen, according to advices received here today by Arthur Ecrement, an ex-Member of Parliament. Dr. Beland was captured at the fall of Antwerp.

Captain von Rintelen was removed by British officers from a steamer while en route from the United States to Holland. He had been held a prisoner of war in England ever since, and several reports have stated that he is in the Tower of London under sentence of death for expionage. He has been named many times recently as having directed a conspiracy to foment strikes in munitions plants in the United States, and is under indictment at New York for obtaining a false passport, on which he was traveling when taken prisoner by the British.

The communication to Mr. Ecrement was from Premier Borden, who said that Andrew Bonar Law, the British Colonial Secretary, had requested Vatican authorities to petition for Dr. Beland's release. The communication stated that Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, after outlining the steps taken by the Vatican toward obtaining Dr. Beland's liberty, in a letter to Sir Henry Howard, the British representative at the Vatican, wrote:

"The Papal Nuncio at Munich has been informed by the German Government that the liberation of Dr. Beland would be effected as soon as the British Government accorded former Captain Rintelen, now held prisoner in England, his freedom. I hope that the English Government will have no difficulty in acceding to the proposition of the German Government and that it will be possible for both prisoners to obtain their liberty."

GERMAN PATROL SHIP LOST.

Bodies of Several Officers from the Bunz Found on Baltic Island.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The German patrol boat Bunz has been wrecked on the island of Langeland in the Baltic Sea, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen.

The bodies of several German officers were found on the shore, the dispatch adds.

INSISTENT ANCONA NOTE FOR AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

ther communication has been received from Austria-Hungary.

That the Amsterdam version of the Austrian reply agreed generally with the official text was admitted at the State Department today, but it was stated there that the cross translation was not entirely accurate and tended to cause confusion as to what view Austria-Hungary wished to convey on certain points. While the official text gives the impression of an intent to be courteous, it nevertheless bore out the view, formed by officials after reading the Amsterdam version, that the Vienna Government was evasive and inclined to make much of matters which this Government regarded as inconsequential compared with the vital issue involved. For example, the Vienna Government wants a detailed statement of the evidence collected by the United States and a list with names of the American citizens on board the Ancona who were killed or injured. These details, it is understood tonight, will not be furnished.

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The submarine g

PRESIDENT SIGNS WAR-TAX EXTENSION

Senate, Spurred by Underwood, Rushes Resolution Through by Vote of 45 to 29.

PENROSE MEETS DEFEAT

Alabama Senator Routs Him in Debate and Defends Democratic Tariff Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The joint resolution extending the war taxes for another year passed the Senate this afternoon by a strictly party vote of 45 to 29. This result, even this majority of precisely sixteen, had been foreseen. But when the Senate adjourned for the holidays soon after the vote was taken, the Democrats left the chamber as elated as if they had an unexpected victory, for Senator Underwood of Alabama, formerly Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and Majority Leader in the House, had made a notable speech in defense of the Underwood Tariff act, and in a colloquy with Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania had completely routed the last Republican Chairman of the Committee on Finance. President Wilson signed the tax measure tonight.

Only two roll calls were necessary for the final passage of the resolution, which passed the House yesterday. By unanimous consent the resolution was laid before the Senate this morning and when debate died down late in the afternoon Mr. Smoot of Utah, a Republican member of the Finance Committee, moved to limit the time extension of the war taxes to June 31, 1916. This amendment was rejected 25 to 50, by a party vote, except that five Republicans—Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, Mr. Curtis of Kansas, Mr. Harding of Ohio, Mr. Jones of Washington, and Mr. Kenyon of Iowa—refused to seem to support even that extension and voted against it.

A Triumph for Underwood.

Mr. Underwood's speech, which was the first session defense of Democratic revenue measures since the Republicans began their organized attack, was a great personal triumph. He has not been assigned to the Finance Committee, which has particular jurisdiction over all fiscal matters, but his experience in the House has made him the recognized Democratic authority on finance. When he arose to speak this afternoon, Democratic Senators who had retired to the cloakrooms, filed out to listen, and the Republicans were already in attendance. His bout with Mr. Penrose set the Democrats shouting with laughter and when he concluded they crowded up to congratulate him, while Mr. Williams of Mississippi violated the rules of the Senate by giving a round of handclaps.

Mr. Underwood devoted himself particularly to showing that under ordinary circumstances the Underwood act would produce enough revenue for the Government without special levies. He cited figures to show that it produced more in its first year than the Payne-Aldrich act did in its last. He insisted that the loss of customs revenues was intentional, and asserted that it was the Democratic purpose to reduce the customs, which fell almost per capita on the people, and raise money by the income tax on wealth.

Mr. Penrose is regarded as a ready and sharp-tongued debater, but today he was plainly and painfully embarrassed. Mr. Underwood by three questions induced him to admit that the Republicans did not want protection to exclude foreign competition, that foreign imports under the Democratic tariff had therefore not injured the industries of the country, and that the country, with the Underwood act still in force, was now highly prosperous. He got Mr. Penrose to accept his statement that when iron and steel were depressed shortly after the enactment of the Underwood law, importations of iron and steel were at their lowest, and when Mr. Penrose finally argued that present prosperity was a "meretricious prosperity" incident to the war, Mr. Underwood demanded that in fairness he admit that the depression which made the war taxes necessary had been caused by the panic of the days following the outbreak of the European struggle.

"I would not speak now," Mr. Underwood said, "on the continuation of this tax—the necessity for which must be obvious to all—if the challenge had not been flung down that the present revenue laws were not sufficient to raise needed revenues at the time of their enactment. No man is wise enough to see into the future what effect current events will have on legislation as time passes. It is not necessary therefore to defend present conditions.

"The country should bear in mind that when the present law was enacted, the ordinary expenditures amounted to $654,000,000. Every year since then the exigencies of the Government have required increased expenses, till now the estimated ordinary expenses, exclusive of additional preparedness, amount to $779,000,000. I shall not discuss now whether these expenditures were wisely made or not; they were made by the representatives of the American people and there has been little criticism from the press or the public directed against those expenditures.

"I think if we took the rolls of the two Houses and compared the votes on the two sides of the aisle, we should find that these additional expenses were supported by as large a percentage of Republican votes as Democratic. The Republicans therefore must accept responsibility for the increasing appropriations, unless they admit that they cast their votes simply to embarrass their political opponents.

Defends Tariff Law.

"There never was a statement made in this House more unfounded on fact than the assertion that the present revenue laws were not adequate to the expenditures of the country when they were enacted. In 1912 the ordinary revenues of the country—not counting postal revenues, which were devoted to postal expenses—were $691,778,000. In 1913, the last year of the Payne-Aldrich act's life, they were $724,111,000. In 1914, the first year of the present law, they were $734,343,000.

"In other words, comparing the last year of the Payne law with the first year of the present law, there was an actual increase in the revenues of $10,000,000. But you say the Payne law produced more revenue at the Custom House. Undoubtedly it did. It was the intention of the framers of the present law to decrease the tax upon consumption and to place an increased tax upon wealth, by a levy on incomes.

"But the decrease in revenues at the Custom House was not so great as some have said. In 1912 the customs receipts amounted to $311,321,000. In 1913, the last year of the Payne act, they were $318,891,000. In 1914, the first year of the present law, they were $282,128,000.

"This was a falling off of only $26,000,000 in customs. At the same time we collected $41,000,000 by an altogether new tax on incomes. This same act of ours, by removing a limitation of the tax on corporations, raised $39,000,000, as against $56,000,000 under the Payne act, a net gain of $3,000,000 from the corporation tax alone. Taking them altogether, we gained $44,000,000 of revenues against only $26,000,000 sacrificed in customs. And if there have been recent decreases in receipts from internal revenue, who wrote the internal revenue laws? It was your side of the Chamber, not ours."

Mr. Underwood asserted that the value of his comparison might be impaired by the fact that the old Republican tariffs on sugar and wool continued till Jan. 1, after the Underwood act was in force. He proceeded therefore to compare the revenue-raising abilities of the two laws—in the period between Jan. 1 and Aug. 1, 1914, when war broke out in Europe, and the same period in 1913, when the Payne act was in force.

"In this period in 1914," went on Mr. Underwood, "the total ordinary revenues were $459,798,000. In the same period the year before, under the Payne act, they were $429,558,000. In other words, under similar conditions, our law raised, in seven months, $27,240,000 more than your law did in the same time. The present law at the time I have used for comparison was on the books unaided by any special acts, and it showed that it was able to produce more than the law it replaced up to the time this great debacle covered Europe."

Penrose Disputes Underwood.

Mr. Penrose here began his colloquy with Mr. Underwood by saying that the test of a law was the prosperity that followed it, and the enactment of the Underwood law had been followed by great depression.

"I visited the Baldwin Locomotive Works at the time," said Mr. Penrose. "These works ordinarily employ 20,000 men, but then they were giving work to only about 5,000. The Reading Iron Works, which I also visited, ordinarily employ 10,000 or 15,000 men, and they were employing then only 2,000 or 3,000. A plant near Reading was shut down for the first time in sixty years, and women and children crowded around me and implored me to seek remedial legislation.

"These plants were in no combine. Most of them were small industries."

"I come from a great iron and steel district," answered Mr. Underwood. "All I have in the world, which isn't much, is in iron and steel, and I know something about that business. Doesn't the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Penrose,] mean to say that he thinks protection helps iron and steel by keeping out foreign competition?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Penrose readily. "The duties on iron and steel have been steadily reduced for the past twenty years. They were lower than ever before in the Payne act."

"Then," said Mr. Underwood, while the Democrats laughed delightedly, "the Senator does not think importations under the Democratic tariff are harmful to American industry?"

Mr. Penrose had no reply ready. He hesitated while the Democrats laughed louder than before, and Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican floor leader, whispered a suggestion to Mr. Penrose.

"When iron importation is too heavy," he said at last, "it is harmful. But most of the iron for rebuilding San Francisco came from Europe, passing around Cape Horn. It is absurd to say the Republican tariff had built up an exclusive wall against iron and steel competition."

"Then I will tell the Senator," said Mr. Underwood, "that in the period in which he saw the depression in the Baldwin Works and other plants in his State, importations of iron and steel, all along the line, were less than ever before."

"Then it is very fine," said Mr. Penrose, "but the test of economic legislation is that prosperity shall accompany it. Your legislation was followed by a crowd of men out of work, walking the roads in thousands with their little property on the end of a stick, and sleeping under fences."

"Will the Senator then answer another question," went on Mr. Underwood. "The depression he describes was at a time when there were no imports of iron and steel. Will he tell me whether the Baldwin and these other works are out of blast now? Aren't they rather thriving in unexampled prosperity?"

"Of course they are not idle now," replied Mr. Penrose, while the Democrats settled back comfortably. "But their activity is due to the war. It is a meritricious prosperity and cannot last."

"I admit that much of this business has been due to the war," said Mr. Underwood. "I am not foolish enough to assert that this kind of activity incident to the war is the result of our legislation. But if prosperity is explained now by the war, it is fair also to say that the war in its early stages caused the depression of which the Senator complains. The war in its first days paralyzed credit and destroyed confidence. In one section it reduced the value of the staple product to far less than the cost of production. And these conditions existed not only in the United States but in every country of the world. Yet that side of the chamber would charge to the party in power responsibility for conditions over which it could have no control. But now when prosperity is poured out to the country, you say it comes not from the party in power, or its legislation, but from the war in Europe.

"This discussion today may not have been illuminating as to finance and fiscal matters, but has at least defined clearly the different views on taxation held by the two parties. The Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Lodge,] whose distinction and long service entitle him to speak for his party, says it is a crime to withdraw the tax at the Custom House, which falls per capita throughout the country, and substitute for it one falling particularly on wealth. But the framers of the present tariff law reduced the duties deliberately to make room for a tax on wealth.

"As Chairman of the committee that drafted the bill and spokesman then for my party, I say now these results did not come haphazard. The thing was done with great deliberation. We believe it is only just to the great body of the American people that the burden of government should be borne by wealth as well as by the toiling masses."

After Mr. Underwood finished his speech the vote was taken.

Vacation of Congress.

Both houses will reconvene at noon on Tuesday, Jan. 4, when the Administration legislative program, including the plans for national defense, will be undertaken in earnest.

During the first two weeks of the session the only important legislation was the extension of the war tax. This was done to prevent a lapse of the law on Dec. 31 next, with the understanding that the law will be taken up for amendment in order to increase the revenues as soon after the holidays as possible.

Upon the adjournment tonight there was a general exodus of members for their homes. The day in the house was devoted to speeches on national defense.

OUR COAST FORTS SHORT 21,520 MEN

Defenses Strongest in the World, but Have Little More Than Half Enough Troops.

WEAVER SOUNDS ALARM

Department Chief Reports That $41,000,000 Worth of Guns Are Unmanned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The United States now has the most formidable system of coast defenses in the world, but they are so weekly manned, in the opinion of experts in the army, that in time of war or threatened invasion they would prove a source of positive danger, instead of protection, if they were not properly provided with officers and men. In one of the most important and frankest statements of inherent weaknesses of the American military status, this opinion is set forth in the annual report of Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, made public tonight.

The report indicates that the coast and mine defenses are short 530 officers and 10,828 men of the regular establishment and 271 officers and 9,891 men of the National Guard, a total of 21,520.

After explaining the strength of the American coast defense system in material and its weakness in personnel, General Weaver's report sounds this warning:

"It is indeed essential that this trained personnel of the regular coast artillery be provided, if our system of coast defense is to be efficient on the outbreak of war with any maritime power. It must be held in mind that in any event the coast line would, immediately on the declaration of war, become the threatened line. There will not then be time available to train men to serve the coast armament. It were better that coast batteries not manned at that time by trained troops had not been constructed. The armament therein, in such case, might even be made use of against us by the enemy."

Short 10,000 Militia.

According to General Weaver the minimum force necessary to man the coast defenses of the country is 1,942 officers and 47,176 men. Under the policy of 1908, adopted by the War Department, half the forts in the United States were to be manned by regulars and half by State militiamen. This policy has been a failure. To man the forts in continental United States would require 940 officers and 29,847 men from the regular establishment, and 711 officers and 17,329 men from the militia of the States. For the insular possessions there are required 291 officers and 6,800 enlisted men of the regulars.

General Weaver points out that the States have fallen short by about 10,000 men of the number necessary to furnish their quota for manning the forts of the country. In the 1915 inspection, he says, the militia coast artillery mustered only 440 officers and 7,438 men. New York furnished 2,091 coast artillery militiamen, but some coast States, among them New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, have not furnished a single coast artilleryman.

General Weaver says there are now 408 mortars in the coast defense system. Of these only 280 can be manned. There are 128 important guns that cannot be manned at all through lack of men. There is only one 16-inch gun, and no men to handle it. There are seventy-four 14-inch guns, but seven only of these are manned. Of 111 12-inch guns there are seventy-five manned and thirty-six without men to fire them.

$41,000,000 in Guns Not Manned.

Only half of the 131 10-inch guns can be manned. Only sixty-four of the 276 3-inch guns can be manned. As to other guns, the situation is: Twenty out of forty-nine 8-inch guns can be manned; 104 out of 206 6-inch guns can be manned; eleven out of fifty-two 5-inch guns can be manned; five out of thirty-one 4.7-inch guns can be manned, and two out of four 4-inch guns can be manned.

General Weaver says the value of the guns which cannot be manned at all is $41,000,000. To provide for the shortage of men for the coast defenses, he continues, will cost approximately $5,750,000 extra annually.

Discussing the status of the American coast defense system, General Weaver says:

"The European war has confirmed in a remarkable way the value of coast fortifications. All that has ever been claimed in the way of coast fortifications being able to successfully resist the attack of war ships in an attempt to run by has been and is being demonstrated at the Dardanelles. Beyond question, it has been established that gunfire ashore is more than an equal match for gunfire afloat. Similarly the fortifications protecting the German coast on the north and Baltic seas have served to protect the German navy from the overpowering English fleet. Also the improvised coast defenses constructed by the Germans along the Belgian coast immediately after the occupation of that country by them have proved their effectiveness in holding off the British war ships. Hereafter the ability of coast fortifications to protect coast cities and anchorages from bombardment, and to prevent an enemy's naval forces from running past fortifications in restricted waters, can not be doubted.

Defenses Cost $175,000,000.

"Congress has appropriated $175,000,000 in the installation of our present system of coast defenses. All approved projects as recommended by the Endicott and the National Coast Defense Boards are now practically completed. While certain additional fortifications are planed, and certain modifications of old projects now seem advisable, and while some old batteries may now be abandoned as a result of the evolution of conditions of naval attack during the past twenty years, it may be said, in so far as material is concerned, that the United States possesses today the most formidable system of coast defenses in the world.

"Unfortunately, however, in connection with the installation of this coast defense equipment there has been no parallel attempt by legislation to provide for manning it, and until such provision be made our coast defenses cannot be considered as adequate.

"The present legally authorized strength of the regular Coast Artillery Corps is 701 officers (exclusive of Chaplains) and 19,019 men. From the table it appears that the present authorized strength is short 530 officers and 10,828 enlisted men of the strength necessary to man our coast fortifications under this approved policy on the basis of the minimum of officers and men necessary for an efficient service.

"As the defenses outside of continental United States have been completed and made ready for their garrisons, it has been necessary to transfer to these a considerable number of coast artillery troops from the home fortifications to provide the requisite manning bodies. When the oversea fortifications are complete 291 officers and 6,800 men will be required for duty outside of the United States. This will leave in the United States only 410 officers and 12,219 men, which is approximately 44 per cent. of the officers and 53 per cent. of the enlisted men necessary for providing a minimum manning body for all mines and for that one-half of the guns and mortars which it is contemplated shall be manned by regular troops.

"Apart from this, the action of the Coast States has been most discouraging in their failure to provide coast artillery personnel from the State forces for the manning body of the other half of the gun and mortar batteries in the United States. Of the 711 officers and 17,329 enlisted men which it was hoped and expected the States would furnish for this purpose but few were at the 1915 annual inspection only 440 officers and 7,438 enlisted men organized and available."

One-third of Army Overseas.

One-third of the total actual strength of the United States Army is serving overseas, according to the report of Brigadier General Henry P. McCain, Adjutant General of the army. The actual strength of the army is 105,258, of which number 68,258 officers and men are serving in the United States, and 37,735 officers and men are serving overseas. In the Philippines we have 455 officers and 12,454 men, making a total of 12,909 in the regular army besides 5,616 Philippine Scouts, of which 182 are officers.

The next strongest overseas garrison is that in Hawaii where we have 322 officers and 9,199 men, making a total of 9,521 men. The Panama Canal Zone comes third at the present time, with a garrison of 192 officers and 6,151 men, a total of 6,343. In Alaska the army has 77 officers and men, in China, 1,406; in Porto Rico, 707, and there are 467 officers and men en route or at other foreign stations. The troops stationed in China are the headquarters, with the band and first and third battalions of the 15th Infantry. In addition to seventeen military attachés, the army has eight officers on duty as observers with European armies.

BRYAN ISSUES APPEAL.

Asks Democrats to Oppose President's Preparedness Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 17. — W. J. Bryan, in a signed editorial article in the current number of The Commoner, calls on the Democracy of the Nation to oppose the Wilson program of preparedness, and says the President is unfortunate in his suggestions in regard to taxation.

"The adoption of the army and navy program would increase the profits of the sugar trust and also increase the cost of living for the masses," he says. "When the President touches on preparedness and suggests a scheme of taxation for carrying out the plan, he enters a new field, and his revolutionary recommendations will find increasing opposition in both parties. The reasons which he gives do not support the appropriations for which he asks.

"The President is unfortunate in his suggestions in regard to taxes. The Democrats will not take kindly to the idea of taxing gasoline and automobiles. A few years ago only the rich owned automobiles; now they are becoming the farmers' carry-all, and with the increased use of gasoline for agricultural purposes the farmer would feel that he was being singled out and made to bear new burdens for the benefit of munition factories to get ready for imaginary wars.

"If an additional income tax is resorted to the Democrats will, I think, insist that the burden be placed on large incomes and inheritances rather than on the incomes of those who will have to do the fighting, if there is any fighting to be done."

1,786 GERMAN NOBLES KILLED IN TEN MONTHS

Families of Dalwigk and Wangenheim Lost Nine Barons Each This Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 18.—A Rotterdam dispatch says that the new Almanach de Gotha, just published, shows that in the first ten months of this year there were killed 186 German counts, 456 barons, 592 members of the old nobility, and 552 of the later nobility.

The famous families that suffered the most are those of Counts von Tinckenstein, with six killed, and von Dohna, with four killed.

The families of Dalwigk and Wangenheim each lost nine barons and those of von Maltzahn and von Massenbach, eight barons each.

Of the old nobility the family of von Wedel lost sixteen members in addition to two counts, while the von Bülows lost eleven members.

HEARS EIGHT FROZE TO DEATH IN ZEPPELIN

London Paper Says Victims Were Found on Return from Raid on London.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Eight members of the crew of a Zeppelin airship which raided London Oct. 13 were found frozen to death on their return to Germany, according to The Daily Express.

Although it is unable to vouch for the truth of the story, The Express says it has been openly discussed in Germany, where it caused a profound impression, and possibly acted as a deterrent to further raids.

NEED OF MILITARY SCHOOLS.

Gen. Wood Thinks Their Methods Should Be Standardized.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., addressed the Queens Chamber of Commerce in Long Island City last night, urging preparedness along the lines suggested by President Wilson. Following his address the Chamber adopted resolutions requesting the representatives of Queens in Congress to support the President's policy.

"The question of military training," said General Wood, "is one in which all people are much interested. Among the methods which are now being made use of to give our young men the elements of military training we have the systematic but rather unco-ordinated work which is being done by land grant and military colleges, and the work of the students in so-called military colleges, such as the Virginia Military Institute, the Norwich University in Vermont, Pennsylvania State Military College, and many others. At the institutions are about 40,000 young men, who are receiving military instruction, nearly all of them under officers of the army, active or retired. We have here a splendid source of material for volunteer officers.

"What we need to do is to standardize the training, and get these young men for at least two Summers in camps of intensive training in conjunction with regular troops. This would give them the practical finishing up as it were of their theoretical work, and would give us a lot of good young men for volunteer or reserve officers."

BACKS DEFENSE PROGRAM.

United Military Order, Favors Plan of General Staff.

It was announced last night that at the regular monthly meeting of the United Military Order of America, held Thursday night at the Harvard Club, the subject of military preparedness was discussed. The following resolutions were adopted:

That the United Military Order of America hereby urges upon Congress the plan of the general staff of the army and the plan of the Secretary of the Navy and earnestly requests that they be put in the way of realization at the earliest possible moment.

Recognizing that considerable time must elapse before Congress can develop the necessary legislation for any scheme of national defense the order earnestly and respectfully urges upon Congress that it is advisable at once to make the appropriations for and authorize the commencement of such work as will be common to any scheme of national defense that may be adopted.

Resolutions were also passed for the appointment of a military committee whose duty it should be to outline the immediate activities of the order in promoting defense in a concrete manner.

GORIZIA FORTIFICATIONS REDUCED TO RUINS

But Austrians Hold Out—Say Italians Lost 70,000 in Last Isonzo Battle.

GENEVA, Saturday, Dec. 18, (via Paris.)—A dispatch from Laibach, Austria, to the Tribune de Genève, says that an artillery duel begun yesterday morning is still continuing around Gorizia. This has been the most violent engagement for several months. The Austrian counterattack at Plava was repulsed with heavy loss, according to the dispatch, the outer forts there and the inner works at Gorizia having been pulverized and afford no protection to the infantry from artillery fire.

It is said that the Grand Duke Eugene has taken command of the Austrian forces in that sector.

In the fourth battle in the coastal district the Italian army, according to reliable statements, lost 70,000 dead and wounded.

Yesterday we repulsed on the Isonzo front an attack against the northern slopes of Monte San Michele, and on the Tyrolean front an attack by an Alpine battalion against the Col di Lana.

WANTS ABYSSINIA'S AID.

French Negro Deputy Urges Adding Her Forces to the Allies.'

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Lidj Jeassu, the young Emperor of Abyssinia, is so favorably disposed toward the Entente Allies that he not only resisted efforts of German agents to induce his to abrogate treaties with Great Britain, Italy, and France last year, but offered 200,000 soldiers to be used by the Allies as their military necessities demanded, according to Pierre Alype, a member of the Colonial Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Alype made this assertion in connection with the resolution now before the Foreign Affairs and Colonial Committees of the Chamber, offered by Gratien Candace, a colored Deputy from Guadaloupe, that the French Government, in accord with the allies of France, seek immediately the means of securing the co-operation of troops under a guarantee of the independence of that country. With regard to this proposition it is recalled that the late King Menelik concluded a treaty of alliance with France in 1907.

M. Alype points out that the French railroad connecting the French port of Jubitil with Addis Abeba in Abyssinia would make possible the rapid transportation of troops to the coast, where, within four days, they could reach Suez or in five days Bassora in Mesopotamia. The Abyssinian troops, he also noted, are already well armed, having 300,000 to 1,000,000 modern rifles, all manufactured since 1910, partly in Germany but for the most part by Belgium. The co-operation of the Japanese fleet is suggested for the transportation of Abyssinian troops to Egypt or Mesopotamia.

SOCIALIST PEACE MOVE.

German Party Said to Have Made a Proposal to the French.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 18.—The latest move of the German Socialists is an attempt to bring the Socialistic Party of France into an agreement for an early peace, says the Amsterdam correspondent of The Express.

In support of this statement the correspondent cites an appeal in the Vorwärts to the French Socialists to renounce France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine, promising in return that the German Socialists will bring pressure to bear upon the German Imperial Chancellor to patch up an early peace.

FRENCH CHECK TURKS' FIRE.

Stop a Bombardment Following a Gallipoli Mine Explosion.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The French War Office tonight issued the following report of the operations at the Dardanelles:

During the night of Dec. 15-16 the Turks attempted to disturb our mining work by exploding a small mine, but obtained no result. The enemy's fire, which olazed forth as a consequence of the explosion, was stopped at once by our artillery. The day of the 16th was quiet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17, (via London, Dec. 18.)The following official communication was issued today:

Near Anafarta and Ari Burnu there has been intermittent artillery fighting. Our guns silenced enemy mountain artillery near Anafarta and caused a fire to break out in the enemy's camp.

French Cable Messages Delayed.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The French Cable Company announced tonight that its land wires were down between Paris and Brest, and that it was therefore necessary that all cable messages must be forwarded to the coast by train. Until the wires are restored it is expected that all cable messages, including French official communications, will be delayed.

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25 cents for 10

Cork Tip and Plain End

OSCAR II RELEASED; SAILS FOR NORWAY

Captain of Ford Peace Ship Must Return to England the Contraband in His Cargo.

LONDON, Dec. 17. — The Oscar II. sailed from Kirkwall this afternoon for Christiania and Copenhagen.

The Captain of the liner, which bears Henry Ford's peace party, has given a bond to return to England the part of the cargo in question, which has been declared contraband.

Mr. Ford made an urgent request that the steamship be allowed to proceed. He told the British authorities he believed he could arrange peace if permitted to visit neutral countries.

REASSURES MARRIED MEN.

Daily Chronicle Repeats the Others Will Be Called On First.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 18.—The Daily Chronicle says that apart from attestations under the Earl of Derby's scheme, recruiting for immediate service has been exceedingly active during the last three weeks.

"Even," says the paper, "if the figures to be disclosed by the Prime Minister on Tuesday show a considerable margin of single men who have not attested, it is unlikely that there will be any immediate resort to compulsion. The men are to be called up in the order of eligibility under the group system, and this will give time for the laggards to line up before there is any possibility of married men being called upon.

"There will be no breach of the pledge to married men. All misgivings on this point may be set at rest."

TO RELEASE ISRAEL COHEN.

Zionist, Now Detained in Germany, Expects to Come Here.

A letter has been received here from Israel Cohen, Secretary of the International Zionist organization, who was interned in a detention camp at Ruhleben, near Berlin, Germany, at the outbreak of the war, stating that he expected to obtain his release and receive his passports on Dec. 6.

Mr. Cohen is a British subject. The Zionists here appealed to the State Department at Washington in May to aid him. It is his intention to come to this country to give a series of lectures on "Jewish Sufferings of the War." Mr. Cohen is the author of several books, among them "Jewish Life in Modern Times."

RELIEF SHIP BEACHED AFTER STRIKING MINE

The Levenpool, with $1,400,000 Food Cargo, in Sinking Condition on English Coast.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Belgian Relief Committee's steamer Levenpool, from New York for Rotterdam, has been beached on the English east coast in a sinking condition as a result of striking a mine.

The Levenpool carried a mixed cargo of foodstuffs for the Belgians valued at $1,400,000. It is fully insured, so that neither the Commission for the Relief in Belgium nor contributors to the cause will sustain any loss.

The Levenpool, a British steamer of 4,844 tons gross and 376 feet long, was built in 1911 and is owned in West Hartlepool. She sailed from New York Nov. 24, arrived at Falmouth on Dec. 11, and was to proceed thence to Rotterdam.

RUSSIAN LOAN A SUCCESS.

Banks Take $300,000,000, and the People Subscribe Largely.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 17, (via London.)—The following details were furnished in financial circles today regarding the success of the Russian loan of 1,000,000,000 rubles ($500,000,000) at 5½ per cent. Six hundred million rubles were subscribed by Russian banks and the remainder was placed at the disposal of the people, who have already taken 300,000,000 rubles' worth.

The success of the loan is said to be assured through the popular subscriptions, which are continuing through the State savings banks. The operation is regarded in official circles as being very satisfactory, especially when it was considered that the country is not accustomed to the absorption of large State loans.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says the Russian Finance Ministry has prepared a bill providing for a general increase in direct and indirect taxation. It is expected to result in an increase in revenues of 500,000,000 rubles annually.

Under this plan the income tax is to undergo a progressive increase. All industrial and land taxes as well as stamp duties are to be augmented.

As for indirect taxation, all articles of prime necessity will be made to yield more. Wines, textiles, and electricity are to be subjected to special taxes. A State monopoly of tea, coffee, and matches is also proposed.

533 ALLY HORSES DROWN IN HUDSON

Continued from Page 1.

she was two feet down by the head and waterlogged. Captain Eugene Smith of the barge Bell Reynolds, who was watching her, as he is fond of horses, turned to his mate and said: "She'll sink before they get the animals off or I'm a Dutchman." Another man who commented on the appearance of the Virginia was Harry Franks, Captain of the railroad tug Oskwana.

The lower ports of the Anglo-Californian were opened and the men on the barge started to drive the horses up the runway. As the eighteenth horse boarded the Anglo-Californian the Virginia began to list to port slowly and to sink at the same time. This continued for a few minutes until she touched the mud and righted after settling on the bottom of the river.

The water poured in on the 300 horses in the lower hold of the barge, drowning them as they stood in their pens without a chance to struggle for their lives.

As the water came over the top deck of the barge thirty horses that were loose jumped overboard, taking Mate Sweetman with them in the rush. He could not stop the stampede and had to go over or be trampled to death, he told the police later.

S. P. C. A. Gives Aid.

Captain John Smith, in charge of the Virginia, could not be found after the accident and the only other man on board was a deckhand who jumped to the barge Oskwana until he saw the barge had settled on the mud. The tug Edward Keller went away and was seen no more. Great confusion followed the sinking of the Virginia and no one seemed to know what to do or to have any authority or knowledge of how to meet the situation. In the meantime the fog settled down, making it difficult to see the barge from shore.

Four men from the S. P. C. A. were the first to arrive with a horse ambulance and rope and tackle with which they hauled five horses out of the river. Four recovered in a livery stable, but the fifth died on the pier from exposure.

Captain Burns and three patrolmen with the aid of men from the Anchor Line, got a gangway rigged to the Oskwana, and from that to another barge alongside where a tackle was run up to hoist the horses. The first one was slung at 6:30, and fell out of the noose head first on the barge. That seemed to revive the half frozen animal instead of breaking his neck. Three had been rescued from drowning by these means when Leo S. Harny, who said he was Secretary of the Jersey City Stockyards Company, stopped the work and told Captain Burns that a properly barge with medicines, blankets, and horsemen was on its way over from Jersey City. By his directions two canal barges were shifted to make room for the one sent by his company to get alongside the Virginian.

Rescue After Five Hours.

This caused another delay and it was not until 8 o'clock that the firemen from the Duane had broken open the top of the sunken barge and rigged a runway to get the horses to the new barge alongside.

By 1:30 P. M. sixty-five horses had been saved altogether and removed to livery stables, where they were dosed with whisky and seemed to have recovered from their exposure.

Captain Burns said he had made inquiries from various witnesses of the occurrence, who told him that no attempt was made by the Captain of the tug Edward Keller to put his siphon to work on the barge and pump the water out before the unloading of the horses began. The whole business looked very queer to him, Captain Burns said, and on his report to Police Headquarters three detectives were sent to the pier to investigate the condition of the Virginia. They will have to wait until the dead horses have been removed and the water pumped out to find out if any plugs had been removed or holes cut in the wooden sides of the craft to scuttle her.

Condition Plain to Be Seen.

The Captains of the barges Belle Reynolds, Hastier, and Oskwana said it was scarcely credible that the Captain of the tug Edward KeKlKler had not noticed the condition of the Virginia when he towed her into the slip or that John Smith, her own skipper, did not know that he was down two feet by the head.

Mr. Harney, the Secretary of the Jersey City Stockyards Company, said his firm had handled 75,000 horses for the Allies since the war began, and that this was the first mishap. When asked if he thought the sinking of the Virginia was the work of the German secret plotters in New York, he seemed concerned, and said he could not discuss the matter until an investigation of all the circumstances had been made.

The Anglo-Californian is owned by the Nitrate Producing Company of London and commanded by Captain John Livingstone. She arrived last Sunday in ballast from Cardiff, Wales, consigned to Barber & Co., Inc., of 17 Battery Place.

200,000 GERMANS NOW AT GIEVGELI

Continued from Page 1.

Franco-British force at Saloniki—has, indeed, been preparing for it for at least two months—is the conviction of an Italian, who has just arrived here and has seen with his own eyes the activity of Italian warships and supply ships at the "Bocche d'Adriatico," as the Stralt of Otranto, which leads from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic Sea, is called. And this conviction is confirmed by the opinion of Italian officers who are in New York on the business of their Government.

From these sources of information it is learned that the campaign Italy contemplates is divided into three independent operations—two in the Adriatic and the third in the Aegean Sea.

The first is a naval operation against Cattaro, on the Dalmatian coast, where, in the depth of the Bay of Meljine at least a score of vessels of the Austrian Navy are known to be in hiding.

The second is the landing of an army at the Albanian ports of Durazzo and Avlona, with Monastir and the rear of the Bulgarian line on the Serbo-Grecian frontier as the objective.

The third is the landing at Kavala and Dedeaghatch of the 120,000 troops which, since the middle of September, have been on the islands Lemnos and Rhodes.

The Italian censorship is very strict in regard to the publication of information indicating future naval or military operations, and, when in the middle of October, the invasion of Serbia by the Teutonic armies and the Bulgarians was well under way, and the press of Paris and London [illegible]d that Italy was preparing for a Balkan campaign, the Ministry of the Interior warned the press of the Peninsula not to take part in the surmises of the foreign journals. In the first week in November they received a second warning, and voluntarily pointed out that "the careless and unofficial utterances of the press of London and Paris might prove of the greatest value to the Germanic enemy." It was, nevertheless, added that they had been authorized to state that Italy was preparing for "active participation in the Balkan campaign."

Motives That Actuate Italy.

"The Government is pretty well convinced now that a Balkan campaign would be popular," said an Italian yesterday. "Aside from reasons of state which make it imperative that Italy should act, if she is to dominate the Adriatic after the war, there are considerations of sentiment and of business—King Victor's father-in-law is the King of Montenegro; Serbia, if organized industrially with an opening on the Adriatic, would have much to give Italy; while the Albanians, thousands of whom reside and earn their living in Italy, look upon our country as their guardian and protector. If Italy did not undertake armed intervention in the Balkans her prestige would receive a blow from which she would never recover. Besides, she has formally promised France and England that she would do her part there. It is really her concern; theirs is with Turkey."

It was added that every available craft in the Adriatic had been taken over by the Government to carry food to Montenegro and Albania.

The naval expedition which is already underway to destroy the Austrian ships in the "Bocche di Cattar" will probably take advantage of the emplacements abandoned by the French on Mount Lovtchen last April, when all that could then be effected was to silence the Austrian fleet from its anchorage in the Bay of Teodo and into the Bay of Meljine, while the Austrian fortifications at Vermatz, above Cattaro, could barely be reached. But now with the same emplacements holding 6-inch naval guns the Italians believe they will have no difficulty in reaching the Bay of Meljine and Vermatz.

In the Bay of Meljine the Austrian fleet, which will be exposed to a fire directed from an altitude of 5,500 feet, consists of one battleship unit of the Zrinyi type, (14,225 tons), three of the Monarch type, (5,550 tons), two cruisers of the Szigetvar type, (2,313 tons), an obsolete ironclad used as a "stationnaire," and ten torpedo boats and destroyers. There are also known to be three Holland, or Lake submarines, which have their base between Castelnuovo and Punta d'Ostro. This fleet has hitherto been able to go in and out of the Bocche, into the Adriatic, whenever it pleased, while the narrowness of the mouth and the fortifications of Vermatz prevented pursuit.

Further south, at Durazzo and Avlona, on the Albanian coast, where for the last two months, it is declared, a stream of Italian transports from Taranto and Brindisi have disembarked several thousand troops, elaborate engineering preparations have been made, which have turned the rough mountain roads into the finest of military highways. In this work, as in the work of hauling the guns up Mount Lovtchen, the Italians are believed to be utilizing a new traction which is not only able to climb a rough road, at even a greater angle than 45 degrees, but has an appliance for "locking" its burden, whether gun or troop truck, so as to prevent its descent in case of accident.

There are two roads, each less than 125 miles long, on which Italian engineers have been at work. One is the old Roman road, the Via Egnatia, leading from Durazzo via the Shkumli Valley, Elbasan, and north of Lake Okhrida. The other runs from Avlona via Tepeleni and Koritza, and south of the lake. Both concentrate at Monastir, now in the possession of the Bulgars.

These roads form an angle which, where the roads are seventy miles apart, is crossed by highways running north and south. These are three in number—one from Elbassan going south and one from Avlona and one from Tepeleni going north. All three form a junction at Berat in the centre.

Berat a Natural Fortification.

Berat, which is situated in a sunken plateau, is a natural fortification of great strength and can only be reached by the three highways mentioned. The environment, if properly prepared, as it is believed to have been, would be capable of taking care of five army corps, or 220,000 men, without much difficulty. This army could in a few hours be diverted to either the southern or the northern road to Monastir, for Berat is only thir

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MORE DUMMY DEALS AIRED

Robbins Denies He Made $691,000 Out of C. W. Morse's Shipwreck—Says It Was Only About $200,000.

As its final proof that the eleven ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company were engaged in conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England, the Government sought yesterday in the Federal District Court to show that all the complicated transactions connected with the sale of the Metropolitan Steamship Company were the acts of the New Haven and not of Edward D. Robbins personally. It also brought out that the Billalrd Company had transferred its assets and books to a Canadian corporation, as investigations began to overtake the New Haven. The defense maintained that this transfer to the Province of Quebec was merely to avoid the heavy taxation of Connecticut.

The Government rested after spending forty-three days and calling twenty-seven witnesses. It identified 1,981 documents and put in evidence the great majority of them. The testimony fills 6,500 pages of 250 words each, so it amounts to 1,625,000 words. Charles S. Mellen was on the stand for thirty-one days, twenty-six of which were on direct examination, three and a half on cross-examination, and one and a half on re-direct examination. As he gets $1.50 a day for testifying, and has been under subpoena during the time other witnesses have been on the stand, he has probably earned more than $50.

James W. Osborne of counsel for the Government first called yesterday morning Lucius H. Stewart, a ship broker, and Madison G. Gunterman, an attorney, in the hope of showing that the New Haven was really behind Mr. Robbins in the Metropolitan Steamship Company deals. He did show that Stewart had been in the employ of the New Haven from 1899 to 1914, except for a brief period when he served the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine No. 2.

As for Gunterman, it appeared that he had been an assistant counsel of the New Haven and had received no compensation for handling the Metropolitan Steamship Company's affairs. According to the Government calculation Robbins made a profit of $691,000 out of the complicated financial operations which have been detailed on the stand; but Mr. Robbins said yesterday that that was the gross profit and the net was more nearly $200,000.

Augustus S. May, Treasurer of the New Haven, and Hiram S. Kochersperger, Financial Vice President of the company, were examined in the hope that they could explain the $2,000,000 which the New England Navigation Company lent to the Billard Company, and which the Government hoped to show was to enable the Billard Company to pay off its $1,700,000 obligation to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Mr. May simply said that Mr. Kochersperger told him to pay the money out, and Mr. Kochersperger said that he was instructed to make the loan by Mr. Mellen, and neither knew the reason for the transaction.

In tracing the end of the Billard Company the principal witness used by the Government was Samuel G. Morehouse, a New Haven attorney, who had temporarily acted as President of the company. He was invited, he said, by Mr. Robbins to wind up the affairs of the concern. He was informed that a large number of its notes were held by the New England Navigation Company and that it in turn held a considerable number of bonds of the New England Investment and Security Company. He was told Mr. Billard wished to exchange these and cancel the notes. The stock of the company was then reduced to twenty shares, and these were bought by Harry V. Whipple, President of the Merchants' National Bank of New Haven, with $10,000 which Mr. Robbins supplied to him through Mr. Morehouse for the purpose.

Then there came to Mr. Whipple a telephone call from the banking firm of Hallgarten & Co. of this city, offering to take the shares off his hands. The order came to the bankers from a Montreal brokerage house, which had received it from Alexander Falconer of Montreal. The offer was accepted, and the Billard Company was transferred to Canada and handed over to the St. Lawrence Securities, Limited.

Asked for the reason of this transfer, Mr. Morehouse spoke of the heavy taxation in Connecticut, and the much more kindly way in which the Province of Quebec treated corporations. For four years the Billard Company had held in Connecticut $10,400,000 bonds of the New England Investment and Security Company, $1,700,000 of the bonds of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, $700,000 bonds of the Boston Herald Company, and about $400,000 miscellaneous securities. On these the company should have paid about $50,000 a year, but it developed from the testimony that it never actually paid a cent.

The defense will open Monday morning.

WADSWORTH FREED BY FEDERAL JUDGE

No Law Violated in Forming $50,000,000 Cotton Company, Court Says.

BIG MEN BACKED CONCERN

Growers from the South Testified the Organization Was Co-operative and Based on Merit.

Ruling that no crime was set forth in the indictment, Judge Mayer dismissed yesterday in the Federal District Court the indictment found by the Federal Grand Jury of Atlanta, Ga., against Philip C. Wadsworth, the organizer of a $50,000,000 corporation, the object of which was to organize the cotton growers of the South to protect them against the market manipulators. The case came before the court in habeas corpus proceedings brought by ex-United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise.

Mr. Wadsworth comes from Texas City, Texas, and he formed the idea of founding a co-operative marketing company, which should cover the entire cotton growing district of the South. He estimated that there were 800 counties in the district and he proposed to appoint in each a superintendent and supervisor at a salary of $3,000 a year, who should look after the interests of the cotton growers. They were to be selected from the farmers, business men, and bankers of the communities, and their business would be to collect the cotton as it was grown in bonded warehouses and pay for it at the rate of 15 cents for middling cotton. Three quarters of the purchase money was to be given the farmers in cash, and the other 25 per cent. in 7 per cent. 20-year coupon bonds and preferred stock of Mr. Wadsworth's Company.

When Mr. Wadsworth began to push his Cotton Growers' Co-operative Society, however, and sought to solicit subscriptions to it, he ran into difficulties. It was hard to interest the big financiers, and he met with unexpected competition from a rival concern.

The result was that certain persons who asserted that he was making exaggerated statements concerning the financial possibilities of his scheme complained to the Post Office authorities that he was misusing the mails. An indictment was found against him at Atlanta and he was arrested here in the offices of Raymond Pynchon & Co.

A number of hearings were held before the Commissioner, and witnesses came here from the South to prove that Mr. Wadsworth had devised a co-operative scheme of real merit, and that it had the backing of many men who had experience of the needs of the cotton growers. There might be a difficulty in raising the money needed, they admitted, but the plan was fundamentally sound. The Commissioner, however, held Mr. Wadsworth for removal. Then the writ of habeas corpus was sued out with the result that the indictment was dismissed yesterday.

NORWAY GETS LOAN HERE.

National City Bank Takes $5,000,000 Issue Redeemable in 7 Years.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Christiania states that the Norwegian Minister of Finance, M. Blehr, has arranged with the National City Bank of New York for a 6 per cent. loan of $5,000,000, redeemable in seven years.

The $5,000,000 Norwegian loan represents new financing, according to an official of the National City Bank. This financing is distinct from the recent issue of Norwegian Government short-term notes which were purchased by the National City Bank and resold in the local market. It is understood that the new money is intended to pay commercial accounts here.

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WOOD'S EVERY ACT TO BE INVESTIGATED

Continued from Page 1.

that might lead to some facts that might constitute a crime," said Senator Thompson. "my duty is to ask you if you wish to waive immunity?"

"No, I am not willing to do that," replied Mr. Prout.

Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, counsel to the committee, asked him if he recalled an occasion when Mr. Johnson advised him regarding the negotiations over the Centre Street loop contract. The witness said he did, and continued:

"I cannot tell you of any specific definite occasion when I talked with him. He came to me more than once and said he had been approached by Mr. Wood, who was Public Service Commissioner."

He said he first met Commissioner Wood during the negotiations over the Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph Railroad contract, when Mr. Wood got $1,500 as commission. He said he knew his competitors had submitted bids for the Centre Street Loop contract and that the competition for it was "pretty keen."

"What did Mr. Johnson say to you about it?"

Corroborates Johnson.

"He said that Commissioner Wood expected to be paid something if the contract went our way through his influence."

"Did he say that Wood said that to him?"

"That's my recollection."

"Did he mention any amount?"

"But for Mr. Johnson's testimony, which I have read, I wouldn't have remembered that it was $5,000. I would not have known if it was $5,000 or $2,000, or what it was."

"Yet it was not a usual transaction?"

"No; it was decidedly unusual."

"Did Johnson say to you that he had any assurances from Wood that for the payment of a sum of money he would undertake to see that the contract was awarded to your company?"

"Well, yes," replied Colonel Prout after some hesitation. "I think it would be safe enough to say that he said he had assurances from Mr. Wood that under such conditions Mr. Wood would use his influence in our favor."

The witness said Johnson did not tell him when the money was to be paid, either before or after the award of the contract.

"What did you say to Johnson when he made this statement?"

"Mr. Senator," replied Colonel Prout, picking his words carefully, "your question would imply that Mr. Johnson had promised to pay. I am not aware that Mr. Johnson had promised to pay him. Mr. Johnson simply brought the matter to me. It is highly improbable that Mr. Johnson promised to pay him money until he got my consent to the transaction."

"Why?"

"Because he wouldn't be able to deliver. He came to me with the statement of the situation and asked what he should do. I said the situation was a critical and a serious one and that if the man was willing to use his influence for us for money it was our duty to the company to keep a watch on him, to carry on the negotiations, and keep his eye on it until he could see if he could get the contract. My idea was for him to tow the Commissioner along."

"And let the Commissioner think he was going to get the money?" asked Senator Thompson.

"Yes, perhaps. But I could not and would not authorize Mr. Johnson to make any promise to pay the Commissioner any sum of money for his influence unless I had the authority to make such a promise from the Board of Directors or from the Executive Committee. It was distinctly understood that we were not to pay unless we were authorized by some superior power, like the Board of Directors."

The witness said the matter first came up about four weeks before the meeting of the Board of Directors on July 15, 1914, and he went on:

"I took up the matter with various people on the board and insisted that we must have a meeting of the board and put it fully before them. I would not take the responsibility upon myself to let the contract go or to pay any money. It might not be amiss for me to say that this contract was, in our estimation, involved in later contracts. We thought that if the company could get the first one we would be in a strong position to get others. My duty was to tell the Board of Directors about it."

"You knew that a larger contract was to be let the following December?" The witness said he knew it, and his competitors knew it also.

Talked with the Directors.

"In the course of time," went on Colonel Prout with deliberation, "I got a meeting of the board. But I had discussed the matter before that with Mr. Uptegraff, Mr. Rosenwald, and Benjamin B. Becker of Chicago, partner of Mr. Levinson, at the Duquesne Club in Pittsburgh. I know that Mr. Becker expressed himself as being very decidedly against carrying out any such policy."

Mr. Lewis wanted to know if at this meeting there was a discussion of any other method of payment without the matter going before the Board of Directors. The witness, proceeding cautiously, became involved in his answer, but admitted that there were some theoretical ideas presented as to how such a situation could be handled. He said he could not remember specifically just what was said about it.

"Mr. Johnson says that Mr. Uptegraff suggested that he might pad his expense account and take care of the payment in that way. Do you recollect if that was said?"

"Of this I am positive," replied Mr. Prout, "Mr. Uptegraff did not suggest that as a way in which the money could be paid, and that is where Mr. Johnson's testimony is off."

Senator Thompson became exasperated at the deliberation of the witness and broke in:

"Now tell us the true situation, and don't try to raise the insinuation that you don't know anything about it. You and Mr. Johnson are in the same boat in this thing, you know."

"I am trying very carefully to make a distinction between what I know positively," retorted Mr. Prout, "and what is my recollection. The only thing worth saying about it is that it was decided that we put the matter up to the Board of Directors."

"Was anything said at this conference about your resignation?"

"No, Sir."

Lawyer Criticises Johnson.

Colonel Prout was then excused until today. The first witness in the morning was Mr. Levinson. He said he has been counsel for the Union Switch and Signal Company for three years. He told the same story on the stand that he related earlier to the Grand Jury. His story was dramatic and he did not hesitate to criticise Mr. Johnson. He related in detail what took place at the Board of Directors' meeting on July 15, at which the resignations of Prout and Johnson were demanded.

"Even before the meeting," he said, "the Directors knew of the Johnson-Wood proposition. We had, in a way, already made up our minds as to what we should do, but it was decided to give Johnson and Prout a hearing. When the meeting was opened Johnson informed us that in order for us to obtain Commissioner Wood's assistance in landing the contract it would be necessary to pay over to him $5,000. It seemed to be taken for granted that Wood could land the contract and it was felt that this meant his vote."

"Was it understood that Wood would secure the contract, or simply use his influence?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Oh," exclaimed the witness, "it seemed to be taken for granted that Wood could land the contract for us. We understood that the $5,000 was in payment for his vote."

The witness said there was considerable discussion as to how the payment could be made without it being known on the company's books.

"Mr. Johnson and Colonel Prout," the witness went on, "were both anxious that there should be no more delay. They pleaded that the matter be settled in some way. Time was pressing and it was long past the time they had promised to pay. I understood that the promise was made by Johnson, but it was fathered by Prout. As a matter of fact the day before the meeting we discussed the matter and decided to let both of them go. They seemed to think more of making good their word than the heinousness of the bribery of a public official. Both begged not to be discharged, but they were told that that kind of work would not be tolerated and that if they didn't resign they would be ousted on the spot. Mr. McCune said he would give them one minute to resign and if they didn't he would make a motion to have them ousted."

Says Payment Was Overdue.

"Do you recall anything Johnson said on the subject of Wood?"

"Only this," replied the witness, "that he had agreed to pay him. His agreement was overdue and he wanted to make good his promise to pay the money."

"Johnson's promise?"

"Yes, but Prout knew all about it and co-operated in the dealings with Wood. Johnson negotiated personally with Wood, but Prout knew all about it concurrently."

The witness said he didn't know anything about the Kansas City contract, but said he had known President W. W. Salmon of the General Railway Signal Company for a year and a half. He said he met him in August, 1914, at the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York.

"Did you ask Mr. Salmon what he was going to have Mr. Johnson do?" Mr. Lewis asked.

"I knew what was meant when they said he was going to be in charge of sales. It meant he was going to get contracts."

"You mean they were going to use him in the same respect for which he was discharged by your company?"

"I think to an honest man the inference was irresistible. He knew what I meant, for we had sufficiently called a spade a spade."

John R. McCune, President of the Union National Bank of Pittsburgh, the next witness, said he has been a Director of the Union Switch and Signal Company since 1913. His version of what took place at the much-discussed Board of Directors' meeting was along the same line as Mr. Levinson's testimony.

Called It Bribery.

"Why did you ask for Mr. Prout's resignation?" Mr. Lewis asked.

"Because we considered him to be as guilty as Mr. Johnson."

"Guilty of what?"

"You might call it bribery, or attempted bribery."

The witness said the company did not consider they had lost a valuable man in letting Mr. Johnson go. He admitted that the company had not obtained any contracts in New York since he went, however.

"But the company he went with got them?"

"I have been told so."

"You were satisfied it was an attempt to bribe Commissioner Wood by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Prout in behalf of your company?"

"I am satisfied it was."

"Why didn't you give the information to the proper authorities?" asked Senator Lawson, a member of the committee.

"I didn't see that anything would be gained by it," replied Mr. McCune.

"Did you think your duty to the public was discharged when you kept the money in your company?"

"To a certain extent, yes. They did not get the $5,000 and no actual harm had been done."

There was a rumor about the Public Service Commission yesterday that Commissioner Wood, shortly after his appointment, became active in an attempt to have Secretary Travis Whitney removed. It was said the commissioner had a candidate from the Bronx for Whitney's place From that time the relations between the two officials became exceedingly strained and for months, according to the report, they did not speak to each other.

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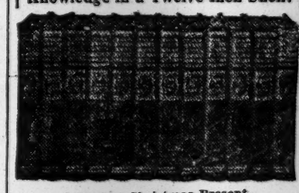

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Prof. Walz Says Party Is Trying to Prussianize American Institutions.

EXTOLS TEUTONIC IDEALS

Protection of Canal Urged by Prof. Hart at Conference on the War's Problems.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 17.—The effect of the war on the Monroe Doctrine and Pan-American co-operation and the economic aspects of the war were among the topics discussed today at the Clark University conference on the war. Among the speakers were John A. Walz, Professor of the German Language and Literature at Harvard University, and Manoel de Oliveira Lima of Brazil. A paper by Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, retired, who was unable to be present because of illness, was read by Arthur Gordon Webster of Clark University.

"What a German Victory Would Mean to the World," was Professor Walz's topic.

"Germany lacks the physical, material, and geographical basis for world dominion on land or on sea," he said. "No German statesman and no reputable German publicist has ever spoken or thought of world dominion as the goal of German ambition. When they speak of the German idea in the world or of a place in the sun, they mean something very different.

"Germany from necessity stands for the independence of nations, and a German victory will mark the end of the great world empires based upon conquest. It will replace conquest by co-operation and will establish the democracy of nations. In this Germany is not guided by altruistic motives, but by enlightened self-interest. It is to the interest of Germany that the Balkan States enjoy peace and stable government, that Turkey develop her resources, that Persia be independent, that Egypt determine her own economic policy, that the door remain open in China, that the laws of the sea be made by all sea-faring nations in common.

"But all these things are in the interest of the United States, and that is the reason why we German-Americans and a few other Americans have always maintained that the foreign interests of this country and of Germany are in all essentials identical. The time will come when this will be recognized.

Thinks America Safe.

"The political effects of a German victory will affect Europe and Asia, but hardly our own country. Other effects will be felt here. We are told, to be sure, that a victorious Germany will challenge the Monroe Doctrine and even contemplate an invasion of the United States. A tyro in naval matters may see that no modern fleet is able to engage in serious hostile operations 4,000 miles from its base. We deny the good faith or the good sense of the men who are trying to arouse the American people by the bogy of a German invasion of North and South America.

"We have shown the impossibility of a German political world empire and a layman in military matters has seen that none of the belligerents has attempted to land an army on enemy shores with the exception of the Dardanelles. The Germans have not attempted to land troops in England or north of Riga, the British have not attempted to land troops in Belgium to attack the Germans from the rear. The landing at the Dardanelles was attempted only after the Allies had seized a few neutral and undefended islands to serve as a base.

"The effects of a German victory upon our country will be quite different. We see today the armies of Germany on enemy soil, though they have always been greatly outnumbered by their opponents. It looks very much like a victory of quality over quantity. It is no longer to speak of an autocracy or a military caste forcing an unwilling people into a war of aggression.

"No despotic Government and no caste Government in history have ever accomplished what the Germans have accomplished during the last eighteen months. Democracy alone is capable of such efforts. But what is German democracy and how does it work? The Progressive movement in this country is the attempt to apply German methods and principles of Government to American conditions, to Germanize, or, if you please, to Prussianize American institutions. Two-thirds of the Progressive platform of 1912 represent an American transliteration of German Government principles and practices. There is a most interesting political document that contains the answer, the platform of the Progressive Party of 1912.

Progressives' Ideas German.

"The Progressive platform demands the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice, protection for the workman through a system of social insurance, the lifting of the last load of illiteracy from American youth, national regulation of corporations and industrial organizations, nonpartisan tariff commission, conservation of natural resources, protection of agriculture, economy and efficiency of the Government service. But all these things have been recognized in principle by the German Government and people for the last thirty years and most of them have been fully carried out in practice.

"A German victory will mean the curbing of capitalism and the uplifting of the common people. It will in no way interfere with the development of strong individualities, but it will replace the English idea of citizenship, which is individual liberty, by the German ideal of citizenship, which is service."

Rear Admiral Chadwick in his paper advocated the extension of the principle of the Monroe Doctrine to the whole world as a step toward lessening international strife. The doctrine as so applied, he interpreted to mean "that there should nowhere exist any special spheres of influence."

"Imperialism," he wrote, "has had its worst and most injurious development in recent years, its essence being land-grabbing and the establishing of these spheres. Navies and armies are insurance for capital owned abroad by the leisure class of a nation. It is for them that empires and spheres of influence exist. The great war now waging is a culmination of efforts to maintain and extend these spheres. The time has come to call a halt."

Señor Lima said that on Latin America the war had had generally detrimental effects, so far as economy was regarded, but that it had drawn the Latin American countries more closely together than anything else.

"I am not sure, however, that, if some European or Asiatic power should attack any of our countries, the sister republics would stand united and protect the country so threatened," he continued. "I firmly believe in American solidarity, but I believe still more in human selfishness. I am pretty sure of one thing, and that is that the United States would not lose time in assisting the victim in case of war, instead of assisting the aggressor."

Wants Canal Protected.

The effect of the war on the Monroe Doctrine was considered by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University. He maintained that the United States "must either give up the Monroe Doctrine or must make preparations to protect what it believes to be its interests."

"The European war has taught the world a lesson of what may be done by a thoroughly prepared nation against one that is only partially prepared," he said. "Hence there should be no doubt of the safety of the Panama Canal. The possession of that great waterway is an enormously valuable asset to the United States, but it is vulnerable to the raids of airships and surprise attacks by land parties. Wherever else the United States may be unprotected, it would be a crime to leave any doubt of its ability to hold the canal against any unexpected attack.

"The Monroe Doctrine has become more and more difficult of enforcement, partly because the Latin American States resent any use of force, except for their protection, and partly because the size of ships has narrowed oceans and brought the ports of America nearer to Europe. Unless the Monroe Doctrine is a fixed policy of a great nation, backed up by sufficient forces to make it respected, it is simply a dream."

Roger W. Babson spoke on "Eliminating the Causes of War," and William English Walling on "The Economic Road to Permanent Peace."

MILLER ESTATE $697,318.

Mrs. Jay Gould's Brother's House Furnishings Worth $103,246.

Daniel S. Miller, a retired banker and brother of Mrs. Jay Gould, who died Feb. 9, left an estate of $697,318, according to figures submitted to the Surrogates' Court yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Albert J. Berwin. The estate consisted chiefly of securities.

Mr. Miller's personal effects in his bachelor apartment at 150 West Fifty-ninth Street were valued at $103,246. They included many paintings, books, and other art objects. Among the paintings were Ridgway Knight's "Armande, the Shepherdess," valued at $2,500; Roybet's "The Man with a Sword," $1,700; La Tours's "The Chess Players," $2,000; Kiays's "Morning on the Escaut," $1,500; Bougereau's "Before the Bath," $3,000, and Ridgway Knight's "Gathering Apple Blossoms," $2,000. Among the books valued at more than $500 were a volume of Tennyson, one of Keats, one of Milton, William's "History of Portrait Miniatures" and "The Lady of Shalott." A crystal vase was valued at $2,000. Two mutton-fat-colored jade vases were valued at $800 each, and a pork-fat-colored jade elephant at $500.

The securities were appraised at $512,223. Among them were 3,820 shares of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company, a family stock, closely held, valued at $302,320; 1,007 shares of Mahoning Investment Company, $65,455, and 600 shares of Southern Pacific, $50,325. The realty was valued at $10,500, being equities in 159, 163, and 167 West Ninety-eighth Street, appraised at $3,500 each.

MARENDI MUST DIE.

Court of Appeals Upholds Conviction of Brooklyn Policemen's Slayer.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The judgment convicting Giuseppe Marendi, also known as Joseph Morena, of murder in the first degree and sentencing him to death for killing James O'Connell, a Brooklyn policeman, in February, 1914, was sustained unanimously by the Court of Appeals today.

Marendi killed O'Connell after he had killed Edward J. Murphy, another policeman, for which crime he was sent to prison for ten to twenty years. His defense was that the death of O'Connell was not the result of premeditation and deliberation, and, therefore, was not murder in the first degree.

MIDNIGHT MASSES ON CHRISTMAS EVE

Cardinal Farley Grants Concession as Appropriate Time for Peace Prayers.

SENDS LETTER TO PASTORS

States Conditions Upon Which Privilege Is Allowed—Applies Only to This Year.

Cardinal Farley has issued a letter to all Roman Catholic churches in the archdiocese to the effect that Christmas masses may for this year only be held at midnight on Christmas Eve.

This is a return to a custom which was discontinued in this city twenty-five years ago, for at that time it was felt that at the midnight hour many persons attended the services merely from curiosity and as a finale of a festive evening. The authorities of the diocese felt that the masses at dawn would possibly have more devout worshippers.

It is intended that all who attend the midnight masses shall consider them as intended to bring to the attention of the world the need for peace and in that spirit prepare themselves to witness the ceremony. Reference was made to the innovation last month when a decision was reached concerning it, and now appears the official letters to the pastors of the archdiocese. It is as follows:

Reverend and Dear Father: You will recall that at the Diocesan Synod held in the Cathedral on Nov. 23, I granted permission for the celebration of Midnight Mass at Christmas at all parish churches in the diocese.

To avoid any misunderstanding, I wish to remind you of the conditions upon which the privilege is granted:

(a) The concession is for this year only.

(b) There shall be only one mass at midnight. The other two masses allowed by the Liturgy shall not be celebrated until dawn.

(c) The mass at midnight must be a missa solemnis, or at least a missa cantata.

(d) One of the intentions of the celebrant should be "pro pace."

It is understood that the faithful may receive holy communion at the midnight mass.

In making the announcement of this privilege to your people, you will please insist upon the motive which induced me to depart from the usual custom in the diocese. Mindful of the wonderful efficacy of prayer, I felt that Christmas night, when our blessed Saviour, the Prince of Peace, was born into this world, was a most appropriate time to unite our people in supplication during the solemn sacrifice of the mass to beseech God in His mercy to vouchsafe to the world a return of peace.

Surely the thought of the awful struggle now being waged in Europe and in Asia should make us duly grateful to Almighty God for the blessings we enjoy in this favored land, and should make every Catholic in the diocese ready and eager to join in imploring from Heaven mercy and peace for the warring nations.

I am confident that with this thought before them, and remembering that at midnight they are to receive our Lord in holy communion, our people will pass the hours of Christmas Eve in fitting preparation for the celebration of the great feast of the nativity of our blessed Saviour.

May God hear our prayers and may He enkindle in the hearts of His children the fire of His love to prevent such conflicts in the future.

Praying for you and your devoted flock every grace and blessing of the holy Christmas season; I am, faithfully yours,

JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY.

The celebration of peace masses throughout the world is in accordance with the desire of the Pope to see an end of the present European conflict.

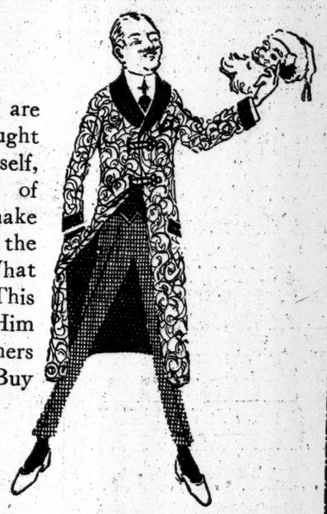
Sealed Verdict in "Get Slim" Case.

The jury that heard the $50,000 libel suit of Mrs. Jean D. A. Bishop against the magazine Good Housekeeping for an article published attacking a preparation called "Get Slim" had not agreed upon a verdict when Justice Lehman left the Supreme Court late yesterday afternoon. A sealed verdict will be handed in on Monday.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

For His Christmas Happiness
GIFTS FOR HIM OR HIS FRIENDS



A man's gifts are sometimes thought of last. He himself, through press of business, must make a snap decision to the ever perlexing "What shall it be?" This List Will Help Him to Buy For Others and Others to Buy For Him.

MEN'S ACCESSORIES

Silk Open-End Four-in-Hands, in new patterns..... 55c

Ties of the new imported and finest domestic silks..... 95c

Wonderful imported Silks in striking Four-in-Hand Scarfs. Usually $2.00 to 3.50 ..... $1.45
$16.50 per dozen.

Neckwear....55c to $5.00
Silk Reefers $3.50 to $10.00
Wool Reefers $1.00 to $4.50
Silk Suspenders, 50c to $2.00
Velvet Dinner Jackets, $13.50 to $30.00
Silk House Coats, $15.00 to $25.00
Cloth House Coats, $4.85 to $12.00
Blanket Robes, $3.50 to $15.00
Terry Robes, $3.50 to $15.00
Shirts .....$1.50 to $8.50
Hosiery..... 25c to $5.00
Golf Hose.....$2.50
Cloth Dressing Gowns, $15.00 to $25.00
Terry Bath Slippers. $1.00
Silk and Velvet Slippers, $1.50
Pajamas ..$1.50 to $18.00
Umbrellas..$1.00 to $18.00
Canes.....$1.50 to $25.00
Leather Belts. 50c to $2.50
Initial Belts.....$1.00
Monogram Buckles, $3.00 to $6.00
Gloves.....$1.50 to $5.00
Velvet Dressing Gowns, $45.00 and $55.00
Silk Dressing Gowns, $22.50 to $40.00
Handerchiefs, 25c to $2.00

Ground Floor.

Men's Fur-Lined Coats

Fine quality broadcloth, shell lined with deep "furred" full northern Muskrat skins. Either Persian Lamb or Seal Rat collars..... $65.00

Shower-proof broadcloth coats, lined with selected northern Muskrat, natural and blended Marmot or Sable Squirrel. Collars of Otter or Persian Lamb..... $95.00

For the Auto—A Raccoon Coat

Wool lined raccoon coats, with wide sweeping skirts and large shawl collars..... $85.00

Fourth Floor.

Special Sale for Saturday

***Men's Suits*—$21.50**

That Were $25.00, 27.50 Up to $35.00

Broken lots and sizes of new fall and winter models in the finest materials, shades and colors. Some London made suits with silk linings. Not all sizes in each style but all sizes in the assortment.

Men's New Overcoats
$18.50 and $25.00

Selections made from our large overcoat stock for this occasion. All new models—Loose slip-on coats and form-fitting ones. A full range of sizes, colors and materials.

Fourth Floor.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Will Close Out—today

THE FOLLOWING GROUPS OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' APPAREL—COMPRISING ONES AND TWOS FROM VARIOUS LINES, SCHEDULED FOR PROMPT CLEARANCE—

WOMEN'S & MISSES' SUITS, $35
Mostly Fur-Trimmed—Formerly $55 to $85
For skating, travelling, general utility, etc.

FASHIONABLE FUR-TRIMMED COATS
At $35 & $55 Formerly $50 to $75
of smart Scotch and English materials, velours, etc.

FUR-TRIMMED AFTERNOON COATS AND EVENING WRAPS—$75 & $95
Formerly $95 to $145
Of beautiful chiffon-velvets, richly lined.

STREET, AFTERNOON & DANCE DRESSES
At $35 Formerly $65 to $95
Of silk, cloth, tulle and chiffon.

HOLIDAY BLOUSES—Formerly $10 to $25—$5, $7, $9
Of Georgette crepe, silk and lingerie.

STREET & SEMI-DRESS HATS—$5 & $10
Formerly $15 to $25

Christmas Furs
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

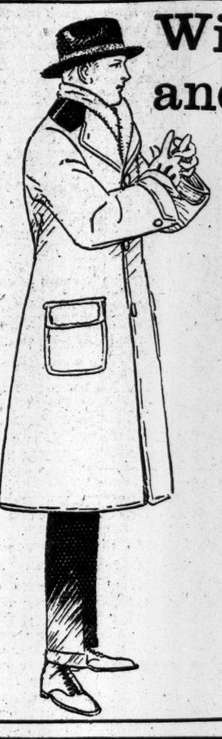
Broadway and 33d Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens 8:30; Closes at 7 This Evening

Greatest of Holiday Saturdays *Will Find GIMBELS Splendidly Prepared*

TAKE CHILDREN TO "TOY LAND" ON THE 4TH FLOOR, THE MOST WONDERFUL STORE IN NEW YORK—TAKE THEM TO THE REVEL OF DELIGHTS IN "SANTA CLAUS LAND" ON THE 8TH FLOOR.



Winter Overcoats and Suits for Men $15

To save no less than $5, and often as much as $10, on the purchase of a single Suit or Overcoat, should be a strong inducement to every man who is busily figuring his Christmas expenditure. *Especially when the garment measures in every way up to what is ordinarily considered excellent value at $20 to $25.*

The Overcoats include the smart double-breasted model, quarter silk lined, with piped edges and velvet collar—the much wanted Chesterfield model, full silk lined—and the loose fitting patch pocket model. Oxford gray, brown mixtures, plain brown, gray and green mixtures, and many fancy overcoat patterns.

The Suits are in a variety of models of soft-rolling fronts and plain lapels in plain blue, heavy serge, plain blue or brown heavy cheviots, black and white mixtures, black and white striped effects, gray mixtures, dark Oxford grays, and many fancy patterns.

Men's $85 Fur-Lined Overcoats at $47.50
Lined with Northern muskrat. Large beaver collars.

Just 365 Men's Fancy Full Dress Vests at $1.85
Made of foreign and domestic materials, in the latest models. Tailoring of the best. Very suitable for Christmas gifts.
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Gifts for Men and Women

Sterling Silver Cigarette Cases, $6.50.
Gold-filled Cigarette Cases, $12.95.
Sterling Silver Boxes for paper matches, $2.50.
Gold-filled Safety Match Boxes, $2.50.
Cigar Cutter; sterling silver, $1.50.
Pocket Knives; sterling silver, $1 to $5.25; gold filled, 50c to $6.50.
Women's Flexible Bracelets of Rhinestones and sterling silver, $4.95.
Gold-filled Bracelets with new greengold finish, $3.75.
La Vallieres of Rhinestones, imitation sapphires and sterling silver, $5.50.
Gold-filled La Vallieres, set with attractive stones, $1 to $1.25.
Vanity Cases, fitted; sterling silver, $7.50; gold-filled, $11.95.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Today in the Book Store

THE biggest stocks of BOOKS are on the Main Floor. Up on the Fourth Floor adjoining the TOYS are huge stocks of Juvenile Books. These are duplicated on the Main Floor, for convenience sake. If you want to make some one a gift in BOOKS (and a book is always a safe solution of the Christmas problem) come to GIMBELS.
GIMBELS—Main and Fourth Floors

Fitted Dressing Cases

$3.95 to $50—Women's Fitted Cases of black grain seal, black or colored morocco, fancy calf and seal leathers; fittings of plain or decorated white celluloid, imitation ebony, brass and sterling silver.

$3.95 to $5—Women's black seal grain Cases, leather-lined and fitted with all necessary fittings in black.

$1.95 to $25—Men's Fitted Cases of seal grain, sole leather, pigskin and real seal, fitted with ebonized or ebony brushes and glass or ebonized bottles and fittings.

$3.95 to $6.50—Imported hide cases for men; 4 to 7 ebonized fittings.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

It is a Pleasure to Give
"French Ivory" Toilet Articles

BEAUTIFUL in appearance, practical, a lasting reminder of the giver, and bearing in some cases the monogram that adds the distinctive personal touch. Suggestions only are given here of one of the most extensive and varied selections in the city. Prices are very moderate.

French Ivory Finish Toilet Sets, $5

Consisting of eight pieces—hair brush, mirror, comb, nail file, buffer, cuticle knife, buttonhook and cold cream jar. Monogrammed with one Old English initial in blue, $5.

Men's French Ivory Finish Sets, $6.50

Consisting of pair military brushes, cloth brush and comb. Large size. Monogrammed.

French Ivory Finish Dressing Sets, $5

Comb, 8 inches; mirror, 6 inches. Brush has 11 rows of long bristles. Two or three letter monogram. Handsomely boxed.

French Ivory Finish Toilet Sets, $10.75

11 pieces—large hair receiver, puff box, comb, brush, mirror, two pomade boxes, large buffer, nail file, buttonhook and cuticle knife. Two or three letter monogram.

French Ivory Finish Manicure Sets, $3.50

Seven pieces of good size, with monogram, $3.50.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Fine Initial Handkerchiefs

Both for men and women, but we shall only enumerate those for women as they are so different; and the Men's Handkerchiefs are in the regular conservative styles.

6 for 75c—All-linen Handkerchiefs with embroidered block letter initials.

6 for $1—Irish Linen Handkerchiefs with embroidered block initials in dainty designs.

6 for $1.50—Fine Irish Linen Handkerchiefs with hand-embroidered initials, plain or in wreaths. Others with tape borders, or with colored borders with initials to match.

6 for $3—Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initials in wreaths.

3 for 75c—Women's White Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs with narrow colored borders with initials to match—pink, blue or lavender.

GIMBELS—Main Floor.

GIMBELS—Specialists IN VICTROLAS

GIMBEL Special Victrola IX Combination
$66.50

Largest Stocks in the City
Easy Christmas Payments
Immediate Deliveries

Victrola IV, $15; Easy Payments
Victrola VI, $25; Easy Payments
Victrola IX, $50; Easy Payments
Victrola XI, $100; Easy Payments
Victrola XIV, $150; Easy Payments
Victrola XVI, $200; Easy Payments
Victrola XVIII, $300; Easy Payments

$5 Cash, $5 Monthly
GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

Men's Hosiery

Men's Socks, 6 pairs, $2.85
Imported silk lisle in black, tan, gray and navy.

Men's Socks, 3 pairs, $2.85
Silk of medium weight in black and all popular shades.

Men's Socks, 3 pairs, $1
Composed of silk and fibre; of a medium weight; in black and popular colors.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Walking Sticks Very Special

Men's $3 to $10 Walking Sticks from $2 to $5

All the newest and most up-to-date styles. Made by one of the best manufacturers. These goods include the best woods, such as: *Malacca Snakewood Pimento Bamboo Rosewood Partridge Ebony*
All beautifully mounted with silver hooks, horn tipped, inlaid silver, and some leather covered. Mostly all have horn ferrules.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Special Christmas Sale Most Extraordinary
5,000 Umbrellas for Men & Women

THIS is the best Christmas-time Umbrella news in New York. It will unquestionably result in an enormous volume of sales at GIMBELS today. A striking variety of handles, including handles with etched and engraved silver caps, gun-metal handles, silver mounted handles, curved and plain wood handles, Cape and buck horn hook handles, ivory and silver handles, 14-kt. gold trimmed handles, and tortoise-shell hook handles.

Women's Union Taffeta $2.50 Umbrellas, $1.65

Men's and Women's $3 to $4 heavy silk and "Union" Taffeta Umbrellas.. $2
Men's and Women's $3.75 to $5 fine quality Silk-covered Umbrellas..... $3
Men's and Women's $7.50 to $10 extra fine quality Silk Umbrellas, some with 14-kt. gold trimmed and silver mounted natural handles, at..... $5
GIMBELS—Main Floor

A Christmas With No Gifts—

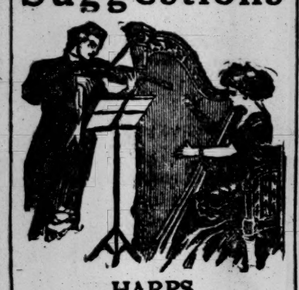
no tokens of the day, no remembrances from friends, barely enough food to sustain life, no Winter clothing, and the constant threat of a "dispossess."

Left to themselves, such will be this Christmas in some 3,000 homes known to us—most of them with little children—where recent death or sickness cause the distress which Winter now makes acute.

Will you join us to bring a little Christmas brightness to these homes?

Send your gift to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President.

Musical Gift Suggestions

HARPS
$75 to $1,800
PIANOS
$150 to $700
VIOLINS
$5 to $500
VICTROLAS
$15 to $350
VICTOR RECORDS
60c to $7.00
MANDOLINS
$5 to $150
GUITARS
$5 to $175
BANJOS
$5 to $90
HAWAIIAN UKULELES
$8 to $25
Tindale Music Cabinets
$12 to $85

BESIDES ABOVE, OUR STOCK INCLUDES: ACCORDIONS, BAND INSTRUMENTS, BUGLES, CLARINETS, CONCERTINAS, CORNETS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, DRUMS, FLUTES, HARMONICAS, MUSIC BOXES, MUSIC STANDS, MUSIC ROLLS, VIOLAS, XYLOPHONES AND MUSICAL NOVELTIES.
AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

Telephone Murray Hill 4446.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.
8-10-12 East 34th Street

A Lionel Electric Train

for Xmas

is sure to make the children happy. Electric Toys of every description—loads and loads of fun for all—strong, useful, scientific. You can't possibly please the youngsters better. Be sure to ask for "Lionel"—the standard for 15 years.

"High grade but not high priced"
At department, toy and electrical stores
Guaranteed by the maker

The Lionel Manufacturing Co.
48 East 21st Street New York

CHEZ FYSHER

121 W. 45th St. Phone Bryant 9785
THE DANSANT 4:30-6:30
Mr. MAURICE FARKOA

Mlle. SUZANNE FEINDEL
Mlle. IRENE BORDONI
MISS BONNIE GLASS
Asst. by SIGNOR RODOLFO

Gifts WORTH GIVING

DIAMONDS
WATCHES
EVERY THING IN JEWELRY
AMAZING ASSORTMENT
EASY TO BUY
$25.00 $1.00 Weekly
$50.00 $1.00 Weekly
$100.00 $2.00 Weekly
CASTLE CONFIDENTIAL CREDIT
206 W. 42D St.
3 DOORS FROM TOWER
OPEN EVENINGS
CALL OR SEND FOR FREE BOOK

BROWN COMMITTEE NOT TO 'GET' MAYOR

Democratic Members Are Not Anxious Now to Attack the City Administration.

TAMMANY'S CLAWS PULLED

Wilson's Friends Have Brought About More Amicable Relations with the Fusionists.

One of the Republican members of the Brown Committee which is investigating the finances of New York City, said yesterday that the conduct of the Democratic lawmakers on that body in rushing to the defense of the Mitchel administration whenever it was assailed, showed a complete reversal of the Tammany attitude toward the inquiry.

There are only three Democratic members on the committee, Senator Robert F. Wagner and Sheriff-elect Alfred E. Smith, Tammany leaders of the Senate and Assembly respectively, and Senator Thomas H. Cullen, nestor of the Senate and an important cog in McCooey's Democratic machine in Kings.

"When this investigation was first being discussed at Albany toward the close of the session," said this Republican member of the Brown Committee, "the Tammany members vied with the Republicans in their eagerness to support the proposal. To my personal knowledge, representations were made to the Republican leaders of the Legislature from Tammany quarters looking to a bipartisan arrangement directed against the Mitchel administration. It was the Democratic members of the Legislature who were most eager, though not openly so, to have this inquiry launched, and they expressed themselves jubilant over the prospect of obtaining Republican aid to 'get' the Mitchel administration."

The changed attitude of the Democrats has caused a great deal of partisan feeling in the Brown Committee. During the hearings of the last two days this bitterness has come to the surface in lively controversies between Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, Chairman of the committee, and Senator Robert F. Wagner.

When the plan to "Lexow" the financial management of New York City went through the Legislature at the close of the last session without any outspoken Democratic opposition, it was generally felt that the inquiry was being launched in pursuance of some purpose, which both parties had equally at heart. It was suggested at that time that the inquiry might have for its purpose to discredit the Mitchel administration in that could be done, to pave the way for the return of Tammany to power in this city, and thus re-establish the relations which proved so profitable to the inner ring in both parties under the old Platt and Croker régimes. In those days the Republicans gave Tammany a free rein in the city, and the Tammany minority in the Legislature, in return, worked along lines of perfect understanding with the Republican majority, as exemplified by the bipartisan compact that existed when Senator John Raines was the Republican and Senator Thomas F. Grady the Democratic leader of the Legislature, and the lawmaking body was honeycombed with "Platt Democrats" and "Croker Republicans."

It was suggested yesterday that the changed attitude of the Democratic members might be due to either one of two causes—either the refusal of Senator Brown to permit his committee to be used as a vehicle for Tammany vengeance against the Mitchel administration, or to the relation of friendly tolerance that has come to exist between Mayor Mitchel and the better element in Tammany Hall. This new relation has appeared since friends of President Wilson have been at work in this State trying to restore Democratic harmony in time for the Presidential campaign next year.

The committee, according to announcement made by Senator Brown before he left for his home in Watertown last night, has finished the first phase of its investigation—that of hearing the views of city officials with regard to undesirable mandatory legislation of the pay-roll order and receiving their recommendations for legislative relief in the form of a greater measure of home rule.

The committee will hold no sittings next week. Its next hearing will be held on Monday, Dec. 27, when it is expected Mayor Mitchel will be recalled and asked to explain to the committee the methods used in making up the city budget. It is understood that Senator Brown will try to show that budget-making in this city is on haphazard lines, and that the budget is based on little beyond guesswork as to the needs of the various departments.

At a later stage in the investigation it is intended to summon a number of prominent real estate men in an effort to show that in order to circumvent the Constitutional provision governing the debt limit real estate has been assessed as much as 35 per cent. above its market value in some parts of the city to create a wider borrowing capacity.

William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, sent a letter to Chairman Brown yesterday urging him to inquire closely into the work of the Board of Water Supply. This is one of the boards over which the city authorities exercise only the loosest sort of control. Mayor Mitchel, when he testified, told the committee that the city had been "mulcted outrageously" in connection with the expenditures for the Ashokan Dam improvement, which is under the control of the Board of Water Supply.

8,000 WAITERS CALLED OUT.

Union Leaders Say the Strike Will Gradually Cover Whole City.

About 8,000 waiters were called out on a strike yesterday by the General Shrike Committee of Local No. 1 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance, and Bartenders' International League of America, as a result of the refusal of the majority of employers below Fourteenth Street to grant the union demands for a ten-hour day, a six-day working week, recognition of the union, and a 50 per cent. increase in wages.

According to Max Pitkowski, general organizer of the strike, the walkout tomorrow will be the first in a series until the strikes are extended to all sections of the city.

"After we have thoroughly cleaned up everything in the downtown section, we propose to tackle the hotel district," Pitkowski said yesterday. "The Broadway hotel district will be a somewhat more difficult proposition than the downtown section, and considerable funds will be required to make the strike a general success. We think that we shall be able to proceed gradually to all sections of the city until 50,000 waiters are involved in the strike."

PLAYS FOR BRITISH RELIEF.

Booth Theatre Benefit Brings $2,100 to Fund.

An entertainment for the benefit of the British War Relief Association was given yesterday afternoon in the Booth Theatre. The sale of seats netted $2,100, and a considerable sum was realized from programs, flowers, and candy.

The program carried a playlet by A. P. Wharton, entitled "A Nocturne," and the old comedy "Our American Cousin," with E. H. Sothern in the rôle of Lord Dundreary. Before the plays were acted Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Louis L. Seaman, President of the association, and Henry Clews, its Treasurer, made brief talks.

All of the entertainment was not on the stage. Up and down the aisles and in the foyer were women in costumes of the allied countries. Mrs. Beatrice Herford, the monologist, dressed as an English flower girl, with a delicious cockney accent, sold flowers at prices that at Charing Cross would cause more consternation than a Zeppelin bomb. Mrs. Hale wore Britannia's costume; Mrs. T. A. Adams, Miss Mona O'Sullivan, and Mrs. Gilbert White wore Irish costumes; Mrs. J. K. Calder and Miss Ethel Jackson, Scotch; Miss Mabelle Adams, Canadian; Mrs. Willard Connelly, Belgian; Mme. Terese Cerutti, Miss Sidney P. Thompson, Miss Margaret White, French; Mrs. Lois Dale and Mrs. F. Pope, Russian; Mrs. Cosmo Hamilton, Miss Molly Pearson, English; Mrs. William Johnson, Miss de Montfort and Miss Mary Nash, Italian; Mrs. John Sloan, Japanese, and Mrs. Price, a nurse.

The programs carried drawings by Charles Dana Gibson, Childe Hassam, George Bellows, Edward Simmons, Walter Hale, John Sloan, and Enrico Caruso. Mr. Caruso's contribution was "The Angel of Peace." At least that was what the caption said.

Louis Livingston Seaman, President of the association, last night sent this cablegram to the King of England:

"His Majesty King George, Buckingham Palace, London:

"British War Relief Association, New York, received $2,100 proceeds from Southern benefit matinée. Association will send this amount to Sir Arthur Lawley following suggestion received from your Majesty."

GOMPERS AIDS THE JEWS.

A. F. of L. to Co-operate with National Workmen's Committee.

The National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, a body representing 500,000 Jewish workers organized "to assist in obtaining rights for Jews in countries of the present war zone where they are deprived of their rights," received a letter yesterday from Samuel Gompers which included a set of resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its recent convention in San Francisco, in which the federation took steps to co-operate with the committee.

The resolutions noted, among other things, that "in some of the countries of Europe the Jewish people are still deprived of elementary political and civic rights," and that "every form of religious oppression and discrimination is contrary to the spirit of the American people," and, because of these things, it was resolved,

"That the American Federation of Labor request the Government of the United States to urge upon the governments of the nations of other countries to cease discriminations wherever they exist, and now practiced against the Jewish people."

The same appeal was made to the organized workers of all nations. Mr. Gompers said in his letter that similar resolutions had been adopted by the British Trade Union Congress recently held at Bristol.

"TREE OF LIGHT" IN PLACE.

Madison Square Christmas Feature Makes Twelve Horses Work.

The "Tree of Light," which blossoms every Christmas in Madison Square, has arrived at its Christmas stopping place from Jericho, L. I. It is seventy feet in height, the same as last year, but broader, and it took twelve horses to drag it from the woods where it was cut. Other community Christmas trees will be placed this year in John Jay Park, Hudson Park, Chelsea Park, in front of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and in West Sixty-fourth Street, a playground street. Each community provides its own tree.

Since the first tree was put up in New York in 1912 the custom has spread all over this country and Canada, and this year the soldiers of France, so the group of people who are anonymously interested in the big tree have heard, will put up a tree for the children of France.

TWO LUDLOW SCHOOL FUNDS

Admiral Leaves $15,000 to Educate Navy Officers' Children.

Rear Admiral Nicholl Ludlow, who died at the Hotel Gotham on Dec. 9, established by his will two funds of $15,000 to assist daughters and sons of commissioned line officers of the navy in obtaining educational advantages at the Emma Willard School in Troy and St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. The fund for girls is to be known as the "Frances Mary Thomas Ludlow Fund" and the other as the "Nicholl Ludlow Jr. Fund."

In leaving $5,000 to the University Club, Rear Admiral Ludlow expressed his "hearty appreciation of the aims and objects of the club," and asked that the money be expended for such purposes as the council saw fit. He left $15,000 to St. John's Church at Oakdale, L. I., and $1,000 to the Navy Relief Fund at Washington. The residue is to go to Edwin Ludlow, a brother, of Lansford, Penn.

PARSEE ATTACKS BRYAN.

Says His Statements About India Are "Abominable Lies."

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Dec. 17.—"Abominable lies, damnable lies," were the epithets applied to William Jennings Bryan's charges concerning British rule in India by Rustom Rustomjee, a well-known Parsee scholar and editor of The Oriental Review, speaking last night to the American Club of Toronto.

"He flitted through India in three weeks and with our population of three hundred millions he polished off a million a week," continued the Indian publicist scornfully. "False indeed are Bryan's three main charges—that India is suffering under British rule, is paying tribute to Britain, and furnished England's younger sons with easy and lucrative positions."

Gives Election to Hicks.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The Court of Appeals today decided that Frederick C. Hicks, Republican, was the winner of the Congressional election in the first district in 1914, and that his apparent plurality of three votes over Lathrop Brown, his Democratic opponent, should be increased to ten.

INDICT ALDERMAN ON BRIBERY CHARGE

Charles J. McGillick and Lawyer Accused by a Harlem Contractor.

CASE INVOLVED A THEFT

McNerney Said He Was Induced to Drop Charge Against Two Men and a Woman.

Charles J. McGillick, Democratic Alderman-elect from the Thirty-second Aldermanic District, and Joseph R. D'Amico, an attorney of 107 East 127th Street, were arraigned before Judge Rosalsky of General Sessions yesterday on an indictment charging them with attempting to defeat the ends of justice by bribing a witness. They were indicted on information given to the Grand Jury by Thomas McNerney, a Harlem contractor, whom they are alleged to have bribed into withdrawing a complaint against three defendants in the Harlem Court last Monday. On their arraignment before Judge Rosalsky yesterday both McGillick and D'Amico pleaded not guilty. They were bailed out in $2,500 each.

The episode which led to the alleged bribery occurred last Friday night. McNerney, out for a good time, stepped into a downtown saloon on Third Avenue, where he met Edgar F. Whalen, a former policeman with a criminal record; his brother, John Whalen, and a woman who gave her name as Lillian Wilson. McNerney had just cashed a check for $125, and his pockets were full of loose change. After the party had spent some time in the saloon, they boarded a taxi and rode uptown. According to McNerney, he lost all consciousness in the taxi until the driver jerked him out of his seat early Saturday morning at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue. He was alone. He saw no trace of his companions, and he found that he had been robbed.

He reported the matter to the Harlem police, and the two Whalens and the woman were arrested on the same day. They were arraigned in the Harlem Court, and the examination was set down for Monday. On Monday, however, McNerney telephoned to the Clerk of the Court that he wished to withdraw his complaint against the defendants because he had made a mistake. He said he had found the money which he supposed had been stolen. On this presentation, Magistrate Corrigan dismissed the charge and released the accused.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Carter, however, became suspicious and insisted that McNerney come to court. When McNerney appeared he was taken into the prosecutor's office, where, under close questioning, he admitted that he had been bribed into withdrawing his complaint.

He told Mr. Carter that he visited the saloon owned by Alderman-elect McGillick, at Second Avenue and 127th Street, on the day of the arrest of the Whalens and Miss Wilson. There, according to his story, he was approached by McGillick and Lawyer D'Amico, who offered to pay him the $125 which he had lost if he would drop the case. McNerney informed Mr. Carter that he agreed to this arrangement. What McNerney told Deputy Assistant District Attorney Carter he subsequently repeated to the Grand Jury, and an indictment was returned yesterday.

McGillick was elected from the Thirty-second Aldermanic District to succeed William Duggan, the present Alderman, who is a Republican. The contest between Duggan and McGillick was a bitter one, and the latter was elected by nine votes. Duggan contested, and in a recount of the ballots before Supreme Court Justice Platzek six more ballots were found to have been cast for McGillick.

JUMPS 100 FEET TO DEATH.

Paul Hermans, Circus Man, Leaps from Riverside Viaduct.

Paul Hermans, 50 years old, who had been head electrician with Barnum & Bailey's, Buffalo Bill's and other shows, jumped from the Riverside Drive viaduct at 132d Street yesterday, 100 feet to Twelfth Avenue, and was dead when an ambulance arrived. He was seen to mount the rail, walk several feet and then dive head foremost to the street. The body narrowly missed striking Thomas Joyce of 444 West 125th Street, who was passing.

The pockets of his old and patched clothes were empty. The body was identified at the Morgue last night by William Sommers of 3,301 Broadway, where Hermans lived.

Mr. Sommers said that Hermans had played cards in the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey in the same building, had seemed in good spirits and had bidden them an especially demonstrative good-bye when he left. Mr. Sommers could give no motive for suicide.

HAS $1,000-A-DAY CANDIDATE

Chicagoan Bids for Quarters for Republican Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 17.—Identity of the Presidential candidate in whose interests a Chicagoan is negotiating for the Florentine room in the Congress Hotel for Republican National Convention week remained a secret today.

It was disclosed that the candidate is of sufficient importance to be willing to pay $1,000 a day for the room, besides the usual rates for twenty-five sleeping chambers. Managers of the hotel insisted that they were sworn to secrecy.

Although Harold L. Ickes, Progressive national committeeman, declared on Thursday that Theodore Roosevelt would not come to Chicago for the Republican Convention, new rumors continued to connect the former President's name with the deal pending for the Florentine room, where the daily Roosevelt meetings were held in 1912.

A prominent Chicagoan who was one of the original Roosevelt men in 1912, but failed to join the Progressive Party, returned today from New York, where he had an interview with Colonel Roosevelt. This Chicagoan said he got the impression that the Colonel would come to Chicago to watch the proceedings in the Republican Convention from the sidelines.

MRS. CATT IS ELECTED.

Succeeds Dr. Shaw as Head of the Suffragists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The National American Woman Suffrage Association today elected Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York as President, to succeed Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

Other officers elected were: First Vice President, Mrs. Frank H. Roessing, Pennsylvania; Second Vice President, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, New York; Third Vice President, Miss Esther Ogden, New Jersey; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Connecticut; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Hannah Patterson, Pennsylvania; Recording Secretary, Mrs. James Morrison, Illinois.

There was a remarkable ovation in honor of Dr. Shaw, who will be Honorary President for life. As a band began to play, a procession of suffrage leaders entered the hall carrying flowers. The delegates then arose and joined in the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the flowers were showered over Dr. Shaw. Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, announced that a fund of $30,000 had been raised to provide an annuity for Dr. Shaw for life.

A proposal that the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage be permitted to renew its affiliation with the National Association was defeated by the convention. Authority was voted, however, for frequent conferences between the legislative committees of the two bodies in their fight before Congress for a Federal suffrage amendment.

BOMB FOR SHANGHAI PAPER.

Second Attack Falls, as Front Was Rebuilt to Withstand It.

SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 17.—A bomb was thrown tonight at the building of The Asiatic Daily News, a newspaper in Chinese, which was launched last September to push the propaganda for restoration of the monarchy. The bomb apparently was thrown from the roof of a house across the street. It exploded on the balcony of the building. The damage was small and there were no casualties.

The Daily News was the only Shanghai newspaper to publish official orders in regard to the celebration of the enthronement of Yuan Shih-kai. The front of the building was blown in by a bomb explosion in September, in which three persons were killed. Since that time the ground floor frontage has been rebuilt, having been made bomb-proof.

PANAMA CHANNEL OPEN.

Slide Pierced at Gaillard Cut—Canal Opening Still Far Off.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 17.—A dredge, working against the section of the slide which remains above water at the Gaillard cut, opened a channel today for the first time since the Canal was closed in September. Conditions have greatly improved this week, and dredging men now predict that by Jan. 1 a channel will be open through which the floating equipment of Canal will pass. It is impossible to predict the date of the opening of the Canal to commerce, but it is believed that it will not be closed much more than two months longer. Dry weather conditions prevailing are a great aid to the operations.

O'Byrne Gets Allison's Place.

Frederick O'Byrne, for twenty-five years secretary in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, has been appointed Commissioner of Jurors by the Appellate Division to succeed Thomas Allison, who resigned several days ago. The appointment takes effect on Jan. 1.

NATION MAY ENTER SEALSKIN TRADE

Will Dye Pelts for the Market Here if Redfield's Plans Succeed.

WAR COMPELS ACTION

More Than 3,000 Skins Now in Storage—Commerce Department Employes Can't Collect Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Secretary William C. Redfield of the Department of Commerce, in his annual report says that the Government is considering plans to dispose of more than 3,000 sealskins which are now held in cold storage. It is suggested that the Government may have the skins dressed and dyed in this country, bringing here an industry which before the European war flourished abroad. In discussing the question, Secretary Redfield says:

"In February, 1915, Congress, by joint resolution, authorized the Secretary of Commerce to postpone the sale of sealskins then in his possession to such time as he might deem advisable. Under the law as it existed theretofore, the annual sale of sealskins was required. In the unsettled state of the international fur market arising from the European war a material loss in revenue would have resulted had the sale been forced during the past fiscal year.

"There are now in cold storage 3,296 sealskins, to which should be added the number taken from animals slaughtered during the Summer season of 1915. If war conditions continue so as to close international markets, it may be necessary to request from Congress authority to postpone the sale of the skins taken this season as was done last year.

"The department has under consideration, however, a plan whereby all of these raw skins, those taken both in 1914 and 1915, may be dressed and dyed in this country by the best process known anywhere for the purpose and not hitherto used in this country, which would result not only in saving the skins from any possible deterioration in storage but would permit their sale as fully dressed and dyed furs of the best quality at prices remunerative to the Government. This would save the purchasers the cost of shipment to Great Britain for dyeing and dressing, as has heretofore been necessary, the expense of reshipment to this country, and the duty heretofore imposed upon them when so reshipped.

"The result of this arrangement would be to put into American control the entire process from beginning to end, to bring to this country an industry not existing here before, and to save upon this valuable product a large amount of unnecessary expense which has hitherto been imposed thereon by reason of our dependence upon a foreign source for dyeing and dressing.

"When commercial killing of fur seals shall be renewed—and the rapid growth of the herd will make that soon both possible and desirable—other products of that herd than the fur skins should have a consideration which has never been given them. The seal carcasses contain materials of economic value which have hitherto been wasted and which are far beyond the power of the native community to utilize. The department is giving the profitable utilization of seal meat and refuse careful thought."

Injustice to Federal Employes.

Secretary Redfield in another part of his report deplores the fact that many employes of his department have to pay part of their traveling expenses out of their own pockets. In the beginning, he says:

"I put in the forefront an injustice which requires remedy. Need exists for undoing a wrong now inflicted by law upon some of the officers of the department. Your attention, and that of Congress, has been directed before to the fact that the legal limitation of $5 per diem for all subsistence expenses when traveling upon Government business operates to require public officers to pay at times a considerable portion of their expenses out of their own pockets, although incurred for Government purposes.

"This may at times be negligible though wrong in principle, but in the case of subordinates whose duty requires them to travel under conditions where subsistence cannot be had within the legal limitations the law operates to work a serious reduction of salary, which is a grave injustice. To be specific, Steamboat Inspection Service employes must at certain seasons travel constantly in Alaska, else their work would not be done and they would not earn their pay. It is not possible for them to travel within the $5 per diem limit allowed for subsistence. They receive from $1,200 to $2,000 per annum salary."

Certain specific instances of injustice are cited, and reference is also made to the fur wardens of Alaska, who are unable to meet their expenses from the Government allowance.

Wants a National Aquarium.

In discussing the economic aspects of the fishing industry, Secretary Redfield says that there is need of a modern aquarium.

"The fishing industry throughout the land," he says, "whether on river, lake, or ocean, the interest of science studying how to maintain and enlarge the supplies of food which our waters provide, the interest of those who fish for sport the country over, would all be enhanced by providing a modern aquarium for the Bureau of Fisheries, suited alike for the scientific work of the bureau and for those scientists who collaborate with it for the development of the fishing industry, and for the education of the public.

"This aquarium should be housed in a separate building located as nearly as practicable to the proposed new building for the department. The public interest in such an aquarium appears in the throngs that have visited the exhibit of the Bureau of Fisheries at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco and in the number of visitors at the small temporary aquariums of the Fisheries Service in Washington and in Woods Hole, Mass.

"The aquarium, however, would not be primarily to furnish amusement or to provide a place of pleasant public resort. These are incidental uses which because of their educational value are important. The aquarium would be useful chiefly as a working tool to provide new sources of food supply and to improve those already existing. It is a singular thing that so practical a people as we talk so much about the cost of living and do so little about it. There are huge quantities and a large variety of unused fish foods of excellent quality of which we hardly know.

"An acre of water on a farm is equal to an acre of good land in food-producing value. We wisely establish agricultural experiment stations, but why stop there? It is quite as possible to improve the breed of fishes in size and in food value as it is to develop plants in like characteristics."

WANTS BRYAN INVESTIGATED.

Gardner Would Like to Know if He Is Being Paid for Peace Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A recommendation that the House investigate the peace propaganda of William Jennings Bryan to determine if he was making any money out of it, was made today by Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts.

Mr. Gardner said he was willing to be investigated and he suggested Mr. Bryan's campaign against the defense program should be subjected to similar scrutiny. He urged the Rules Committee to report his resolution for an inquiry into the activities of various peace societies and national defense organizations.

Representative Gardner said it was probable an effort would be made to combine the anti-preparedness members of the Ways and Means Committee, both Democrats and Republicans, and stifle a revenue bill to carry out the program. Mr. Gardner said one might as well count him out of such a program.

Mr. Gardner's speech was in the main a reiteration of his views favoring a big navy and army. He insisted that Congress hear the experts of the army and navy regarding the conditions of the military and naval branches of the Government and follow their recommendations. He complained that since 1903 Congress had ignored the advice of the General Board of the navy.

Referring to his resolution for an investigation of the preparedness and anti-preparedness societies, Mr. Gardner said:

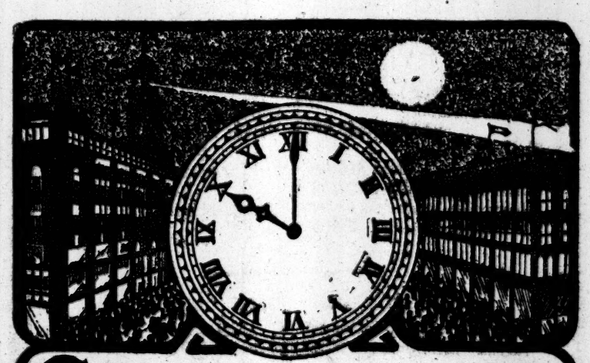
"If the Committee on Rules feels that for international reasons they do not desire to investigate Labor's National Peace Council, out that out of my resolution. But investigate these defense organizations which have been assailed not entirely in this House but over the country, and some of these assaults charge that I and others have been inspired by the munitions makers.

"If the Committee on Rules is prepared to protect the members of this House and other gentlemen who have no other protection from assault on the floor they will report my resolution. They will investigate me, and not only me but they will investigate the former Secretary of State, and find out if he is making any money out of his propaganda, and they will investigate any other gentleman on whatever side of this question he may be found.

"I think it exceedingly probable that there is a plan on foot to prevent the reporting of a bill out of the Ways and Means Committee, of which I am a member, for financing this proposition of an increase of our army and navy. Now, if anybody thinks that by taking those Democrats who are opposed to the increase and adding to them the Republican members, and say, 'we will not vote for anything except an increase in the tariff,' they have got to count without Augustus P. I propose to vote to get that bill out of committee, and I do not want it to be the kind of a bill that I am afraid you are going to try to put through."

Senate Confirms Polk's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Senate today confirmed the nominations of Frank Lyon Polk of New York, as Counselor of the State Department; William W. Russell of the District of Columbia as Minister to the Dominican Republic, and James L. Curtis of New York as Minister to Liberia.



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Heart of The Sunset
By Rex Beach

Rex Beach's foot is on his native heath again. Real incidents of the Mexican-Texas border before and after the landing at Vera Cruz are transmuted by Rex Beach into colorful, humorous romance.

The Rainbow Trail
By Zane Grey

A brilliant story of adventure in America's most romantic setting—the canyons of Arizona and Colorado. The hero's search for a hidden valley and a lost girl bring him very close to death at every turn of his exciting trail. There is a wonderful Indian character too in this best outdoor novel of the year.

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"There cannot be too many tales of Old Chester and Dr. Lavendar's people. They are refreshing, quietly humorous, among the best of American stories."—*The Outlook.* "Pathetically, amusingly, convincingly true to life."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Plashers Mead
By Compton Mackenzie

He has come to the front as Bennett did a few years ago and Wells before him, and he has convinced both English and American critics that he can write something that may be classed as literature. "Plashers Mead" is a poignantly passionate romance.

The Story of a Pioneer
By Dr. Anna Howard Shaw

With the collaboration of Elizabeth Jordan.

"One of the most charming and fascinating autobiographies ever published."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.* "A wonderful heart-reaching, mirth-provoking account of a strong, foremost woman in changeful times."—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Man Jesus
By Mary Austin

"Delightful reading. I never read a fragment of history that gave me such a vivid and complete picture of the country and the times. The book is written with such unfailing brilliance and is so interesting that I feel sure it will be immensely read."—*Gertrude Atherton.*

Acres of Diamonds
By Russell H. Conwell

A remarkable book. It tells the strange story of a lecture (delivered more than 5,000 times) and of a fortune of $4,000,000 made from this talk. It tells moreover of the amazing man who did all this.

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"Live by enthusiam," urges the distinguished author; "don't be driven by necessity. And if you fail, make failure a stepping-stone." "The work is couched in the President's characteristically fine diction, and in both contents and make-up admirably designed as a gift volume."—*N. Y. American Industries.*

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POISON PEN WRITER RELEASED ON BAIL

Miss Samuels, After Alleged Confession to Authorities, Pleads Not Guilty.

HARD TO GET COMPLAINANT

Of 20 Persons Who Received Scurrilous Letters Only One Volunteers to Prosecute.

Miss Theresa Samuels, or Tessie Samuels, as she signs her name, an undersized but rather comely young woman of Goshen, N. Y., who is accused by the Post Office authorities of sending scurrilous letters to young women whose engagements to marry had been publicly announced, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton in the Federal Building yesterday afternoon, charged with having sent improper matter through the mail. She was released in $5,000 bail, furnished by the National Surety Company, and her case will be presented to the Federal Grand Jury on Monday.

Before her appearance in court, Isaac Levy of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, who appeared for her, sought to have the hearing go on without the appearance of his client. He explained that he desired to save her as much annoyance as possible. He asked that the charge be read to him and he would ask for an adjournment. To this Assistant United States District Attorney Edward W. McDonald objected, insisting that Miss Samuels be brought into court. Commissioner Houghton decided that the usual course should be followed, and it was then that the prisoner was led in from the corridor.

Miss Samuels walked quietly forward and stood at the table. Mr. Levy stood just back of her, and prompted the few answers she made. When asked to plead she replied in a low voice, "Not guilty."

Immediately after pleading, the prisoner was escorted out a side door into the Marshal's room. There followed the negotiations for bail, which was fixed by Commissioner Houghton at $5,000. Mr. Samuels said that he could furnish that amount, but as he did not have the necessary papers to allow him to qualify as bondsman, the amount was afterward reduced to $2,000, and it was furnished by the surety company.

There are twenty poison pen letters in the possession of Assistant United States District Attorney McDonald. The form of these and the handwriting convinced the authorities that they were all penned by the same person. The writer, who signed herself as the wife of the particular man her victim was engaged to marry, in every case charged she was a deserted wife and the mother of twins.

Many parts of the letters were unprintable. Although it was known that there were twenty letters written, the authorities found difficulty in finding a complainant. Those who received the poison pen letters were not willing to court the notoriety that would follow the prosecution of the case. One complainant agreed to allow her letter to be used, and so Miss Samuels is charged only with the sending of one poison pen letter. This was sent to Miss Nellie C. Hoffman at Tonawanda, Penn., who is now the wife of Assistant United States District Attorney Claude A. Thompson, in charge of the Anti-Trust Bureau here.

Specimens of handwriting reached Postmaster Fitzpatrick at Goshen, and in this way the trail led to Miss Samuels, who is one of the best-known women in that town. She was arrested on the street there on Thursday and taken into the Occidental Hotel, where she was questioned by the Inspectors. They say she broke down and confessed.

"When did you first begin to write these letters?" Post Office Inspector Fitch asked.

"About two years ago," he said she replied.

He then showed her the first of the series in the Government's possession. It was dated July, 1914.

"Is this the first one you wrote?" he asked.

He said that she told him it was and that she had written all the letters. She said that about two years ago she had an unhappy love affair and she did not want other women to marry and be unhappy. She got the names of the persons and addresses, all of whom were personally unknown to her, from the society columns of the newspapers.

One of the letters is said to have caused the unexpected trouble and annoyance to Joseph L. Egan, an attorney connected with the legal department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who was recently married to a daughter of Frederick Gerken, the banker and financier. Mr. Egan's fiancée a week or so before the day set for the wedding received a poison pen letter, which she promptly turned over to her father. The latter immediately demanded from Mr. Egan an explanation of the information contained in the scurrilous missive, and when the lawyer reached the banker's home he found his intended bride and her mother so overwrought that a physician was summoned to look after them. Mr. Egan easily convinced his intended father-in-law that the charge made in the letter was untrue.

Smith Wins in Utica.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—James D. Smith, a Democrat, was elected Mayor of Utica at the November election, according to a decision handed down today by the Court of Appeals. The Court refused to authorize John G. Thomas, the Republican candidate, to open the voting machines and have a recount of the entire vote. The decision was based on errors in the poling machines used at the election.

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Fellow-Members of the Bench Praise Retiring Jurist at Dinner.

Thirty-five Justices of the Supreme Court attended a dinner in the Manhattan Club on Thursday night in honor of Justice James A. Blanchard, who will retire from the bench on Jan. 1. The speeches expressed good will and good wishes for the Justice.

Some of the speakers dwelt upon his career. He was born in Jefferson County in 1845. When he was 9 years old his parents moved to a farm in Fond du Lac, Wis., and a few years later his father died, and he worked the farm in Summer and went to school in Winter. When the war came he enlisted in the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and served until he was mustered out in 1865.

He resumed his studies in the Preparatory Department of Ripon College, and then he taught and did other work to pay his expenses through college. He came to this city and was graduated from the Law School of Columbia College in 1873. He built up a large and lucrative practice, and in 1899 he was appointed to the General Sessions Bench by Governor Roosevelt. The next year he was appointed to the Supreme Court Bench, and was afterward elected for a full term.

Justice Blanchard has always been a Republican, and for many years was active in political work. He is a member of the Bar Association, the Union League Club, the Republican Club, and of Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

RELIEF POTS 'BOIL' SLOWLY.

Salvation Army Gets Less Christmas Aid Now Than Last Year.

The Salvation Army announced yesterday that the Christmas pots swung on cranes on the streets were not "boiling" as in former years. The 145 pots in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn up to yesterday lacked $1,000 of the amount that had been taken in by the corresponding date last year. The pots have "sung" seven days and only $2,200 has been put into them. The average for all of them has been $300 a day, which was much lower than last year.

Of the 145 pots 95 are tended by needy women, who are thus afforded temporary relief. They have been investigated by the army and found worthy.

Six days remain before Christmas, including today, and the army must have $9,000 total, if it is to do the usual relief work. The $9,000 is expected to provide 25,000 Christmas dinners, or 5,000 baskets containing food for five persons each.

$1.50 A DAY NOT ENOUGH.

Charity Society Says Minimum Wage Brings Calls on Relief Agencies

The Charity Organization Society, in its annual report issued yesterday, advocates legislation making possible the payment to wives of the earnings of their husbands serving prison terms for desertion or non-support. It also urges the Legislature to put the farm for vagrants, the land for which was purchased in Dutchess County three years ago, into operation as soon as possible.

Speaking of wage conditions, the report refers to $1.50 a day as apparently "the accepted minimum wage in New York."

"In our experience," it continues, "this is not enough to maintain the average family in New York according to American standards of decency. Health, education, morals, one and all, are almost certain to break under such a wage. Sooner or later sickness, malnutrition, low vitality, or bad housing brings the family to charity for help."

The total number of families helped in the past year was 11,197.

MRS. BELMONT OPERATED ON

Young Wife of Financier's Son Recovering from Appendicitis.

Mrs. Morgan Belmont was operated upon for appendicitis last Tuesday at the General Memorial Hospital, it was learned yesterday. Her mother, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews of New York and Newport, said last evening that the operation, which was performed by Dr. W. B. Coley, was without complications, and that Mrs. Belmont was rapidly convalescing. She was stricken at her home at Locust Valley, L. I., and was removed at once to the hospital.

Mrs. Belmont, who was Miss Margaret Andrews, became the bride of Mr. Belmont on Aug. 14 at the Newport villa of her parents, Rockry Hall. Bishop Doran of Rhode Island performing the ceremony. Many in society attended the wedding. Both the bride and bridegroom are popular. Mr. Belmont is a son of August Belmont.

$100 Fine for Fake Advertising.

Abraham Goldstein, a clerk in a haberdashery store at 1,679 Broadway, near Fifty-third Street, was fined $100 in Special Sessions yesterday for advancing the sale of shirts in his store through fake window advertising. He was arrested by an agent of the Wholesale Men's Furnishing Association.

TITANIC CLAIMANTS TO ACCEPT $664,000

Tentative Settlement Reached by Lawyers Representing Both Sides.

SOME MAY HOLD OUT

Prefer to Await Judge Mayer's Decision—Suits Aggregate $16,804,112.

For some weeks negotiations have been in progress between the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, the owner of the White Star Line, and the lawyers of claimants on account of the Titanic disaster for a settlement of their claims. As filed with Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Clerk of the District Court, they reached the total of $16,804,112, which, even allowing for the considerable scaling down of some of them, which on their face were excessive, was out of all proportion to the amount for which the steamship company would be liable if it was enabled to establish the limitation of its liability under the American law. That only requires the owner of a vessel to pay compensation for the loss of life or property to the amount of salvage and freight and passage moneys, and in the case of the Titanic this is only $97,772.12, which, with interest added, now amounts to about $112,000.

The negotiations have been so far successful that last night C. C. Burlingham of Burlingham, Montgomery & Beecher, counsel for the steamship company, announced that "counsel for the various claimants for loss of life, baggage, &c., have liquidated the claims as between themselves at about $2,500,000, and the great majority of the lawyers who represent these claimants have agreed with the White Star Line to recommend to their clients to accept $664,000 in full settlement of all claims filed in this country."

The way this tentative settlement has been reached has been through a committee composed of some of the lawyers with large interests in the case, among whom were Hunt, Hill & Betts and Harrington, Bigham & Englar, who have gone through the claims as presented, and have scaled them down. They have endeavored to standardize them, so as to allow the same amount of compensation to similar cases, and to cut down those which were palpably extravagant. Those lawyers who have been members of this committee will now advise their clients to accept the offer of the steamship company, which works out at between 26 and 27 per cent. of the revised claims.

It is not certain yet, however, that all the counsel interested in the case will assent to this settlement, and A. Leonard Brougham, who was prominent in the early stages of the litigation, and was fined by Judge Hough $200 for contempt of court in order to bring one of the points of the controversy to an issue, said last night that he would not advise his own clients to accept this compromise.

Mr. Brougham is confident that a better settlement may be obtained by awaiting the decision of Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court in the suit tried before him last June to decide the right of the Oceanic Steamship Company to take advantage of the limitation of liability granted by the American statutes. In the first place, the claimants endeavored to show that the White Star Line on technical grounds could not claim the protection of this law, but was under the British statutes, but this was decided against them in May, 1914, by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The result was that last Summer the claimants again attacked the right of the steamship company, alleging that there were such defects in the navigation of the Titanic as well as in its construction as to render its owners liable for the settlement of the claims in full. The decision of Judge Mayer on this suit has not been rendered. In Mr. Burlingham's statement it is announced that after the Oceanic Steamship Company had won its victory on technical grounds "a settlement was suggested, but the negotiations to this end were not successful." Then after the case in which negligence was alleged had been argued before Judge Mayer "the negotiations for settlement were renewed, with the result that most of the claimants by their counsel agreed to a compromise on the basis of $664,000, which is to be distributed to the claimants pro rata. A formal agreement has been drafted by counsel and only awaits execution."

"Matzoth King" Left $168,000.

Meyer London, "the matzoth king," who died Nov. 28, left an estate of $168,000, divided almost equally between realty and personalty, according to an estimate made yesterday by his widow, Etty London, in applying for letters of administration. London died intestate. The next of kin are eight sons and seventeen grandchildren, the children of two deceased daughters.

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OPENS.

A Throng Views Many Excellent Paintings at Winter Exhibition.

The annual Winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, opened yesterday with no special flourish of trumpets. The galleries wear an aspect of general competence and interest. The attention of the visitors moves easily from one good work to another, and the good works are scattered through all the galleries, including the room that is rapidly living down its ancient title of the "Morgue." The masterpieces of the collection are not quite masterpieces in the stricter sense of the belabored term. Mr. Bellows has never done anything much better than his girl with the popular parrot but his "Grandmother" at the Whitney-Richards Gallery is more interesting psychologically and is technically every whit as good.

Mr. Hawthorne has put paint on canvas with much more dexterity than he shows in his rather edgy picture, "The Offering," which has cajoled the jury into giving it a double prize, the Altman first prize and the Isidore Gold Medal. Other painters are showing things that are excellent without reaching the level of their best. This makes it the more interesting that the general level is so high.

The multitude of people who braved the execrable weather of yesterday for the sake of attending the opening reception were not drawn altogether by their gregarious instinct. A large number of them went to see the pictures in the reasonable assurance that the pictures would be worth seeing, and they were not disappointed.

Paul Dougherty's "October Morning" won the Carnegie Prize and wears the honor with dignity. It is a bold painting of a jutting headland and a frothing sea, rich in color and characteristically salient in design. The Thomas R. Proctor Prize of $200 for the best portrait in the exhibition is richly deserved by Cecilia Beaux's portrait of Mrs. B. The Altman second prize of $500 went to Daniel Garber's charming painting of a child standing in the sunlight. Paul Herzel took the Helen Foster Barnett Prize for the best piece of sculpture by an artist under 35 years of age with "The Struggle," an incident of the jungle, which would have appealed to Barye and which is executed with a force and precision of statement not often seen in the work of the modern animalier.

The sculpture section contains many items of interest and claims a more serious attention on the part of the initiated observer than for a number of years past.

The exhibition will be reviewed in detail in a later issue.

MAY SUSPEND DR. RICHMOND

Ecclesiastical Court Convicts Philadelphia Pastor of Violating Vows.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The ecclesiastical court which tried the Rev. Dr. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in this city on charges of conduct unbecoming a clergyman and violation of his ordination vows, today rendered a verdict recommending that he be suspended for one year. The trial was the result of controversy and friction between the Rev. Dr. Richmond and Bishop Rhinelander over the conduct of affairs in St. John's Church. Dr. Richmond was accused of sharply criticising the bishop regarding church affairs.

Early this year Bishop Rhinelander assigned another clergyman to St. John's Church. Dr. Richmond and his supporters refused him admission. Members of the church opposed to Dr. Richmond held a meeting on the sidewalk of the church and elected a "curbstone" vestry. The trouble reached the county civil court, which ordered Dr. Richmond to turn over the church property to the "curbstone" vestry. An appeal from this decision is pending.

Dr. Richmond was found guilty by the church triers on four counts and acquitted on ten counts. He has a right to appeal today's verdict to the provincial court of the church.

SAYS SELIGMAN WAS INSANE

Coroner Declares Old Injury Caused Tragedy at Gloversville.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Jesse R. Seligman murdered his wife and committed suicide yesterday while temporarily insane, according to a verdict issued today by Coroner Robert J. Palmer. Dr. Palmer held that Seligman received an injury while in an aeroplane flight which produced the mental condition at the time of the tragedy.

Friends and relatives of the couple today insisted that Mrs. Seligman was not a party to any suicide agreement. It was ascertained that Seligman wrote the note found after his death while his wife was down town shopping.

Albert J. Seligman of New York, the dead man's father, said today that his son must have been suffering from a brainstorm at the time of the shootings.

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T-12-18-15

NO DECISION REACHED YET IN BASEBALL PEACE CONFERENCE AT WALDORF

FEDERAL'S SUIT BLOCKS PEACE PLANS

The National Commission Fears That They Might Be Held to be in Contempt.

ADJOURN PEACE MEETING

Rival Factions in Baseball Will Try to Reach an Agreement at the Session Today.

The National Commission, consisting of Chairman August Herrmann of Cincinnati, President John K. Tener of the National League and Ban B. Johnson, President of the American League, talked with representatives of the Federal League at the Waldorf-Astoria last night until midnight over the proposed peace settlement, but so many obstacles presented themselves during the conference that the session will be resumed this morning, and it may be several days before the different factions come to an understanding.

No agreement, aside from the tentative conditions which were named between the National and Federal Leagues a few days ago, will be considered until the men interested have had further consultation on the details of the peace pact. The National Commission wants the Federal League to withdraw its suit before Judge Landis immediately. The attorneys for the National and American Leagues pointed out last night that if the various interests in baseball came to an agreement now, it might leave them open to contempt of court.

The Federal League considers that this suit is a strong point in its favor and does not propose to consent to the dropping of the suit until Organized Ball gives its overtures careful consideration. In other words the Federal League will use the suit as a means to force its case upon the two other leagues.

It was learned yesterday that the Baltimore Club of the Federal League will insist on recognition as a major league team. This feature does not meet with the approval of the major leagues. They do not consider Baltimore a major league city. Carroll W. Rasin of the Baltimore Club and Attorney Stewart S. Janney, the Federal League's attorney, took a prominent part in the proceedings last night.

One of the plans is said to be that the Baltimore promoters be given an opportunity of buying the St. Louis National League Club and shifting it to Baltimore. While this does not meet with the unanimous approval of the National Commission, the matter will be dissed again today.

It was rumored among the baseball men last night that the deal whereby Charles Weeghman of Chicago was to get the Chicago National League Club had been practically settled. Also the plan for Phil Ball to take the St. Louis American League Club meets with the approval of all the baseball men concerned.

Another feature, said to be a part of the proposed peace compact, is that the Ward interests in Brooklyn are to be reimbursed for their investment in Washington Park.

There seems to be a great difference of opinion about the proposed deal to take Harry F. Sinclair into organized ball. President Hempstead again stated that he was not anxious to sell the Giants and it is believed that the price he has put on the controlling interest in the stock is a prohibitive figure.

A surprising story about the hotel corridor yesterday was that Sinclair could buy the Yankees if he cared to have a ball club in New York. Sinclair had a long conference with Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants concerning baseball conditions in New York. Colonel Jacob Ruppert and Captain T. L. Huston, who purchased the Yankees last season, are said to be tired of their investment and would be willing to get out. The new owners tried every means possible to strengthen their club and make it a winning team, but found that none of the other club owners was willing to aid them in getting good players. The action of the White Sox in obtaining several star players, when the Yankees needed the men more than the Chicago team, is said to have influenced Colonel Ruppert and Captain Huston in their desire to get out of the American League.

At the recent meeting in Chicago, when the owners of the New York club offered a big price for Home Run Baker, and the offer was turned down, it was considered the last straw by Ruppert and Huston. There is a strong feeling among American League baseball men that in spite of the Yankees' effort to obtain Baker, he will be sold to the Chicago Club before next season.

Nearly all the officials connected with both leagues and also representatives of the minor league interests attended the meeting last night, and the commission found it difficult to make much headway with such an unwieldy committee. When the commission meets today a Federal League committee consisting only of President Gilmore, Charles H. Weeghman, and Harry F. Sinclair will be present.

After the conference last night, both organized ball representatives and the Federal League men telegraphed to their attorneys in Chicago to make preparations for the withdrawal of the big baseball suit now pending before Judge Landis.

Mantone Badly Beaten by Malone.

Joe Malone scored an easy victory over Al Mantone in a ten-round bout at the New Polo A. C. last night. The former showed his superiority from the early start and several times rocked his opponent with a hard left to the head. Mantone's defense was most imperfect and he was badly punished.

Murphy Outpoints Jones.

In a fast-tenround bout at the Vanderbilt A. C., in Brooklyn last night Tommy Murphy defeated Willie Jones. Murphy had a slight advantage in most of the rounds.

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NO PENN COACH CHOSEN.

Football Committee Confers with Three Candidates for Place.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The University of Pennsylvania Football Committee, which will select a head coach for next year's eleven, held a long meeting today, but failed to make a selection. William M. Hollenback, who coached at Pennsylvania State College; Robert Folwell, coach of the Washington and Jefferson College team, and Dr. M. B. Bennett, another former Pennsylvania 'Varsity player, who has been coaching at Haverford College, were called in consultation by the committee. Each of these men has been suggested as a possible candidate by students who are urging a change in football methods at the university.

In addition to discussing the coaching situation, the committee considered the question of next year's schedule. Nine games will be played. The season will open with either Gettysburg or Ursinus, and will close with Cornell here. Michigan will be played in this city, while Dartmouth will again be played in Boston.

Arrangements for a game with either the University of Illinois or the University of Wisconsin are pending, and contests with Pennsylvania State College, the University of Pittsburgh, and the University of Virginia are also being considered.

NATIONAL SENIOR RUN.

Van Cortlandt Park Course to be Modified Because of Snow.

John W. Overton, intercollegiate cross-country champion, will not run in the national senior hill and dale chase of the Amateur Athletic Union over the six-mile course at Van Cortlandt Park today. He sprained his right ankle in New Haven yesterday, and was advised to go to his home in Tennessee by a New Haven physician.

Snowshoes and rubber boots would be more suitable than the regulation spiked running shoes for the contestants in today's big race. For a time yesterday Chairman Rubien of the National Championship Committee considered postponing the event, but it was found to be impracticable because of the holidays on the next two Saturdays.

It is probable that owing to the heavy snow, and the rain yesterday, that a change will be made in the course before the start today. Mr. Rubien is contemplating the elimination of the Cemetery Hill, and possibly the ascent of the golf links. He has already eliminated the Liverpool, which would be impassable for the runners. The conditions this afternoon will influence Mr. Rubien in making his decision as to the changes in the route.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the Irish-American A. C. star, is the favorite for the race, but he has never competed under the conditions which will prevail today. The elimination of Overton removes one of the Finn's most dangerous opponents.

Only three teams will take part in the race, the Irish-American A. C., New York A. C., and Millrose A. A. Two individuals, Russell Springsteen of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A., and Stanley W. Root of the Mercury A. C., Philadelphia, will start.

TWO SCHOOLS TIE FOR CUP.

Athletes of Nos. 165 and 166 Score Twenty-three Points in Games.

Two schools tied for the point trophy in the Maxwell Athletic League indoor games, open to schools of the central west side, which were contested yesterday in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue. Boys of Public Schools 165 and 166 went through the series of track and field events on even terms, each scoring twenty-three points in the eight events decided.

Failure to gain one of the four places in the interschool relay race of four laps cost the students of Public School 165 the big silver cup which is presented to the winners. The school qualified a team, but it was eliminated for the point positions in the final trial.

Six schools were represented in the meeting, which was featured by keen competition, and the evenness with which the teams were matched. Public School 69 finished third with 15 points, Public School 87 was fourth with 14 points, and Public School 179 fifth with 12 points.

The victory of Stevens of Public School 69 was the most attractive of the sports. Getting off to a poor start, the victorious youngster came through the big field like a flash and on the final turn showed three yards in front of Kyne of Public School 87. His lead was increased to ten yards before the tape was breasted.

PLANK LEADS PITCHERS.

Released by Athletics, He Plays with Federals and Tops List.

Eddie Plank of St. Louis, who was unconditionally released by Connie Mack, is the leading pitcher of the Federal League. Last season he pitched in forty-two games, twenty-three of which he pitched the full nine innings, and allowed an average of 2.01 earned runs. His record of innings pitched shows 269, and 971 batsmen faced him. Seventy-five runs were scored by his opponents, 60 of which were earned. McConnell of Chicago is second in the list with an average of 2.05, Davenport of St. Louis third with 2.09, and Moseley of Newark and Mordecai Brown of Chicago are tied for fourth with 2.12. Barger of Pittsburgh, Anderson of Buffalo, Cullop of Kansas City, Allen of Pittsburgh, and Reulbach of Newark follow in that order.

Upham of Brooklyn leads that team, but he is fourteenth in the standing of the league, with an average of 2.51. Walker and Blue Jacket of Brooklyn are twenty-first and twenty-second respectively, and then follow Marion, twenty-fifth, and Finneran, twenty-seventh. The latter is the last of the Brooklyn pitchers to get better than an average of 3.00.

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VANDERBILT CUP RACE ON SPEEDWAY

Automobile Classic to be Contested at Sheepshead Bay on May 13.

Although the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association will not give the official sanction for a few weeks yet, it has been learned that for the first time in the history of the Vanderbilt Cup race the contest will be held on a speedway instead of a road course. The race is scheduled to return to New York after a lapse of six years and will be held on May 13, at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. The last time that New Yorkers viewed the race was in 1910, when Harry Grant drove a six-cylinder Locomobile to victory at an average speed of sixty-four miles an hour.

The Indianapolis Speedway Corporation entered a bid for the event with the Motor Cups Holding Corporation, which has control of the trophy and decides when and where it shall be contested for. The Indianapolis Speedway promoters were especially anxious to get this classic, as heretofore the opening of the Indianapolis Speedway has been the starter of the motor racing season, and has consequently attracted many cars and motor enthusiasts to that city. Moreover, of late years it has been the custom to hold the Grand Prix race a few days after the Vanderbilt Cup race over the same course, and this further attraction would completely overshadow the opening of the Indianapolis track.

At the Automobile Club of America, which controls the Grand Prize race, it was stated that as yet the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation has not applied for this event. At the offices of the Motor Cups Holding Corporation it was stated that the officials were out of town and could not be reached, and the same report was issued from the offices of the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation.

The Vanderbilt Cup is a perpetual challenge trophy presented by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and first contested for on Long Island in 1904, when Heath, an American driver, won the race with a Panhard at an average speed of 52.02 miles an hour. With the exception of 1907 the classic was held on the Long Island course until 1910, when, on account of the danger attending the holding of the race over the winding country roads, the event was transferred to the Savannah Grand Prix course. In 1912 the race was held in Milwaukee, and in 1913, due to a dispute between the drivers and the managers, no contest was held.

The fastest time made in the winning of the trophy was at Santa Monica, Cal., in 1914, when Ralph De Palma drove his car across the finish line with an average of 75.60 miles an hour. Last year the race was held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition, over a course which was partly a speedway and partly a section of the boulevards of the exposition grounds.

Back in the days when the race was held at Long Island, New York was a Mecca for automobilists for weeks before the race. All the farms along the course were hired out as parking spaces, and places were reserved at the dangerous turns for months in advance, where spectators expected to see smashups. The night before the race there was a general exodus from the city at a late hour, as the contest was started at daylight, and most of the enthusiasts spent the night in the seats of automobiles at the rail of the track, waiting for the dawn and the starting gun.

TURFMAN JOHNSON HOME.

Returns from England, Where Racing Is Severely Restricted.

On the liner Minnehaha, which arrived yesterday, was Edward Johnson, who at one time trained for the late William C. Whitney, H. K. Vingut, Ralph Ellis, and a number of other prominent American horsemen, both in England and France. This is the first visit Johnson has made to the United States, where he was born, in eighteen years.

Asked about racing conditions in England and France, Johnson said:

"We have not had any real racing in England for some months. While the public want it, the Government has placed so many restrictions upon the sport that it has virtually been impossible to hold meetings.

"The reason for this is that the French are opposed to racing during the war. In fact, they have given up all kinds of amusements. They seem to think that this is no time for sport, and they apparently have brought the English Government around to their way of thinking."

Johnson has brought over five high-class yearling fillies. He intends to remain in the United States. If he is successful in finding a purchaser for his youngsters, he expects to be able to continue training them.

The horses are to be taken to Durland's, where they will be sold next week, at the time the yearlings from Clarence H. Mackay's French stock farm are disposed of.

Among the other thoroughbreds which came in yesterday for H. P. Whitney, Clarence H. Mackay, Francis H. Hitchcock, and Arthur B. Hancock was a consignment of seven for John Walters of Nashville, Tenn. They consisted of two 2-year-olds and five yearlings.

The former are both colts, picked up at the recent Newmarket sales. One is Sharpe Frost, by Weather Cock-Ardent, and Morven, by Aetna Breac-Cliodna. The yearlings are all well bred, the sires having been prominent race horses in England. They are a bay colt by White Knight-Marquetry, bay colt by Mushroom-Clefe d'Or, bay colt by Sunder-Persuasion, bay filly by Sunder-Miss Elsie, and a bay colt by Thrush-Donna Anna II.

TERSE NEWS OF SPORTS

The University of Illinois has taken drastic action against students who speculated in football tickets during the last season. Three have been dismissed and three others placed on probation. The names of the guilty students have not been given out. The three students who were dismissed will have an opportunity to return to college at the start of the next term, but lose all credit for work performed so far this year.

Baseball has been barred at Allegheny College in favor of track athletics. The Athletic Association has voted against baseball, partly because of the lack of success that has attended the teams and also because the sport did not receive the backing of the students. The money which would ordinarily be devoted to baseball will this season be diverted in favor of the track team.

In its investigation of athletics at the University of Wisconsin the Board of Regents finds few who place the blame for the failure on Coach Bill Juneau. On the other hand, he is warmly defended by those who are closely associated with Badger athletics. The Captains of the various teams seem to be satisfied with his showing. Apparently the Regents will have to look elsewhere for difficulty.

It has definitely been decided that John O'Reilly will remain as coach of the track athletes at Georgetown. Boston College desired his services for football, but O'Reilly's contract at Georgetown has two years to run and he will not ask for a release.

The Catholic University football team has elected Fred Murphy Captain for next year.

Phillips-Exeter Academy is to have a new boat house on the Swampscott River. It will cost $2,000 and will be built as a memorial to the late Marshall Newell of the class of '90. After leaving Exeter Newell went to Harvard and during his stay there won prominence as a football player. A gateway erected to his memory stands at the entrance to Soldiers' Field.

In an editorial in the college paper at Trinity the belief is expressed that there should be a distinction made between the playing of Summer baseball under a signed contract and the manner in which it is usually played by collegians. The paper has expressed itself as being opposed to all professionalism, the only exception being in the case of Summer Baseball, and the signed player does not meet with commendation. The editorial says: "We are sorry that such a regulation would affect George Brickley, for he is just the type of man we want on Trinity teams. However, the innocent must suffer with the guilty."

Two colleges, Cornell and Virginia, have already accepted invitations to take part in the annual track meet of George Washington University, which will be held in Washington on March 4. Many Eastern colleges, it is expected, will enter teams.

Emilio Lunghi, who is a member of the Irish-American Athletic Club and competed in many meets in this city, is now fighting with the Italian Army. For several years he held the record for the half mile, the mark being made at a track meet in Canada, and there was at the time a great deal of controversy over its authenticity.

Having won fame as a tennis player, Maurice E. McLoughlin has taken up golf. In speaking of his play the Secretary of the California Golf Association says: "McLoughlin plays golf in the same free form that characterizes his work on the courts. He will be a particularly long driver, and his judgment and accurate eyes are two assets that are bound to develop his golf to the highest standard." McLoughlin recently played the Claremont course in San Francisco in 74.

The Amateur Athletic Union has issued a sanction for the second Save-a-Home Fund games, which will be held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Thursday evening, Jan. 20.

The New York University basket ball five has completed a week of hard practice, and is in good condition for the clash with Cornell at University Heights tonight.

The basketball team of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute will play the five of the College of the City of New York tonight on the local court. City College will have on the floor the same team that played Princeton.

George H. Goulding, who is the champion in walking, has accepted the invitation of the Millrose Athletic Association to compete in the annual games which will be held in Madison Square Garden Jan. 26.

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RUBIEN DROPS TWO TROY A.A.U. OFFICIALS

R. C. Campbell and Capt. J. Livingstone Were Involved in Kiviat-Smith Case.

R. C. Campbell and Captain John Livingstone of Troy, N. Y., who were involved in the case of Abel R. Kiviat and Harry J. Smith, New York athletes, recently declared professionals by the local Registration Committee, have not been reappointed to official positions by President Frederick W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. Campbell was handicapper for the Troy district, and Captain Livingstone was Amateur Athletic Union Commissioner for eight up-State counties. Mr Rubien yesterday announced his appointments for the year.

James P. Eaton, the Schenectady Commissioner, who aided in the conviction of Kiviat and Smith, was rewarded by Mr. Rubien by being placed in much higher authority than he held before. The Metropolitan Association head has merged the territory formerly ruled over by Livingstone with that heretofore looked after by Eaton, and has also given the handicapper's position for these districts to Eaton.

Campbell, during the Kiviat-Smith trial, admitted violating the A. A. U. rules by paying "appearance money" to Kiviat, and Livingstone testified that he had given Campbell $125 to pay for the appearance of a relay team in a set of games promoted three years ago by the military organization of which Livingstone was a captain.

Another official whose name will be missed from the list is Lester Stevens, A. A. U. Commissioner for New Brunswick, who aided in making the last seven-mile walk and ten-mile run championships a financial success. Stevens had some difficulty with the Metropolitan Association just before the titular events, and he declined a reappointment by Mr. Rubien. No one has been asked to succeed Stevens, for Mr. Rubien considers a commissioner is unnecessary in the New Brunswick territory.

Le Roy Fayles, for a number of years commissioner for Essex and Union Counties, has been supplanted by James T. Owens of Newark, who was favored by the committee in charge of the Newark anniversary athletics, and who will promote the 1916 national track and field championship meetings.

To the territory of Charles Reidpath of Buffalo has been added Rochester, which previously was handled by John Burns. Several other changes were made by Mr. Rubien of lesser importance.

The chairmen of the various committees, commissioners and handicappers follow:

Committees—Registration, George Mathews; Law and Legislation, Bartow S. Weeks; Senior Track and Field, Herman Obertubessing; Junior Track and Field, Fred J. V. Delany; Senior Cross-country, J. J. Delgnan; Junior Cross-country, Dr. J. F. Rehermann; Club Investigation, Hugh S. Quinn; Finance, Harold J. Dibblee; Record, P. J. Walsh; Officials, J. W. Stumpf; Playgrounds, Manhattan, William J. Lee; Playgrounds, Bronx, W. H. Brady; Playgrounds, Brooklyn, Charles F. Ericksen; Factory and Mercantile, John J. McGowan; Gymnastic, R. E. Moore; Boxing, John J. Walsh; Swimming, Otto Wahle; Wrestling, Jacob W. Stumpf; Basketball, E. C. Gibney; District Championship, Andrew F. Tully.

District Commissioners—Charles D. Reidpath, Buffalo; R. J. Keneflick, Syracuse; Vance C. Roberts, Poughkeepsie; J. E. Stephenson, Ellenville, N. Y.; Frederick F. Mende, Albany; James P. Eaton, Schenectady; E. Wetmore Kinsley, Yonkers; Fred J. V. Delany, Flushing; John Jones, Mariners Harbor, Staten Island; Thomas A. Cassidy, Jersey City, N. J.; Oscar Telschow, Rutherford, N. J.; G. M. L. Sachs, Monmouth County, N. J.; Louis Kirstinger, Paterson, N. J.; Dr. W. H. Donaldson, Fairfield, Conn.; W. H. Hackett, New Haven, Conn.; R. H. Valentine, Stafford Springs, Conn.; Miss Katherine L. Mehrtens, Brooklyn, Women's Swimming.

Handicappers.—Herman Obertubessing, New York; James P. Eaton, Schenectady; C. D. Reidpath, Buffalo; Otto Wahle, Men's Swimming, New York; Miss Mehrtens, Brooklyn, Women's Swimming.

George Goulding, of Toronto, Canada, world's champion walker, has replied to the charges that he is a professional, preferred before the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association by William H. Parry, an American walking champion twenty-five years ago. This fact became known yesterday when he wrote John J. McGowan of the Millrose A. A. that he would compete in the Millrose games next month "provided he was cleared by the Amateur Athletic Union of the Parry charges."

Goulding's reply to a copy of the charges he received from George Mathews, Chairman of the Registration Committee, was forwarded from Toronto on Dec. 14, and it is this important evidence that has compelled the committee to refrain from taking any definite action in the case. A meeting of the Registration Committee is expected to be called next week, probably on Tuesday night, at which Goulding's side of the case will be placed before the full committee, which will empower Chairman Mathews to take whatever further steps may be deemed necessary.

Members of the New York Athletic Club who follow the politics of the organization were surprised yesterday by a report that four governors whose tenure of office expires at the end of their present term, would not be renominated for election on Jan. 11.

Powhatten Robinson, one of the oldest members of the Mercury Foot Club, is said to be one director to be dropped. Robinson is now in California. Jeremiah T. Mahoney, at one time mentioned as a likely presidential nominee of the club, is another reported to be eliminated from the candidates. The others are Edwin J. Benson and William A. Hines. Club gossip is the only verification for these rumors, but usually the sources of such reports have proved to be correct.

NATIONAL RIFLE PLANS.

Colleges and Schools Again to Participate in Shoots.

Arrangements are being made by the National Rifle Association for the indoor league matches, to be shot by civilian, university, college, school, and military school rifle clubs, during this Winter.

Letters notifying the clubs that the matches will be shot, together with entry blanks and the conditions for the contests, have been sent to the secretaries of the clubs, and the N. R. A. is now making up the classes for the various leagues, and preparing the targets for shipment to the clubs. After these targets have been used, they will be returned to Washington, where the scores will be determined and announcement made of the results.

The conditions governing the college and school clubs will be the same as those of last year, with the exception that the one and one-half inch sighting bulls-eye target will be used. The shooting will be done from the prone position in the college matches.

In the civilian club matches as many as ten men will shoot on a team, and the five highest scores will count. Each man will fire twenty shots prone at seventy-five feet and any kind of a sight, except telescopic, may be used and placed upon any part of the rifle.

The official N. R. A. gallery target for seventy-five feet having five counting bulls of two-inch diameter will be used. To certify to the scores, the clubs have been invited to recommend a judge to supervise the shooting.

It is hoped to have four leagues of twelve clubs each in various sections of the country, the winning club in each league to receive medals.

PLUNGE RECORD BY JONES.

Sets C. C. N. Y. Mark—Princeton Swimmers Win Meet by 39 to 14.

Princeton University defeated the C. C. N. Y. swimming team by a score of 39 to 14 in the local tank last night. The visitors won every event but the plunge for distance. In this event Jones of the C. C. N. Y. team created a new record for the local college by reaching 68 feet, which betters his previous mark by one foot.

The Tigers also defeated the C. C. N. Y. water polo team by the score of 52 to 0, Selby and Warden going through the very light City College team whenever they pleased. The game as played by the visitors gave indications that they will be strong contestants for the intercollegiate title in this event. Selby and Warden did the bulk of the work for Princeton. The summaries:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by Princeton, (Lester, De Lacey, Selby, and Mathison); C. C. N. Y., (Howay, Schenberg, Shauer, and Bosworth,) second. Time—2:43 2-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Friessell, Princeton; Klemes, C. C. N. Y., second; Kazanjian, Princeton, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by De Lacey, Princeton; Bosworth, C. C. N. Y., second; Selby, Princeton, third. Time—0:26.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Lester, Princeton; Green, Princeton, second; Howay, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—2:55 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Jones, C. C. N. Y., 68 feet; Norris, Princeton, second, 62 feet; Auerbach, C. C. N. Y., third, 61 feet. New City College record.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Lester, Princeton; De Lacey, Princeton, second; Bosworth, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1:05.

STOPS BOXING BOUT TO SAVE WOLGAST

Leach Cross Punches Former Champion Into Helplessness When Referee Intervenes.

The ring career of Ad Wolgast, the former lightweight champion, received a severe check last night at the Harlem Sporting Club, when the referee stopped the bout between the Western boxer and Leach Cross at the end of the sixth round. With both eyes closed and blood streaming from an old wound the former title holder staggered to his corner helpless when the gong ended the hostilities in the sixth round.

Many of the spectators doubted the wisdom of permitting Wolgast to keep his engagement with Cross. When the former title holder entered the ring his left eye was partially closed and a patch of adhesive plaster hid from view the cut over the forehead which the boxer received during his bout with Frankie Whitney at Atlanta last Tuesday night. That Wolgast received a severe mauling on that occasion was apparent to the many spectators, and this handicap increased as the bout progressed.

For three rounds Wolgast made a creditable showing and held Cross even, both on offensive and defensive work. He forced the dentist to resort to his covering-up tactics repeatedly and landed many vicious blows on Cross's body with the hope of weakening him. The plan was only partially successful, as before the local man showed any outward signs of punishment he had rendered the Western boxer almost helpless.

Cross bored in and paid particular attention to Wolgast's eyes. He hit his opponent on the head in the second round, the blow knocking the plaster from the wound, which bled freely. It was impossible to stop the flow and each successive round found Wolgast growing weaker. Urged on by his seconds, Cross forced the fighting in the sixth round and soon had Wolgast helpless on the ropes. Wolgast was able to put up a stiff resistence at infighting, but at long range he was unable to gauge his blows on account of failure to see his man.

When the gong sounded Wolgast presented a pitiable sight. He tottered to his corner a thoroughly beaten man. He sank helpless on the camp stool and would have fallen to the floor of the ring but for the assistance of his helpers. Cross watched the effects of his gruelling punishment from the opposite corner of the ring, smiling grimly as he realized the utter helplessness of Wolgast.

While the Cross-Wolgast contest featured the triple fistic attraction, the bout between Benny Leonard of New York and Joe Mandot of New Orleans easily led in importance from a pugilistic standpoint, as it eliminated one of the foremost contenders for the lightweight title and gave Leonard his first clean knock-out since joining the professional ranks.

The men gave a remarkable exhibition of scientific boxing for six rounds, when Leonard scored a clean-cut victory. He wore the Southern boxer down with snappy jolts until he reduced him to a state of exhaustion.

Leonard met Mandot's rush in the seventh session with a straight left, which staggered the New Orleans boxer. A right cross to the jaw followed which dropped Mandot. The latter arose to his feet only to be met with right and left smashes, and as he swayed to one side Leonard caught his man flush on the jaw with a stinging right, which ended the contest.

The opening bout brought out Joe Welling, the Chicago lightweight crack, and Young Brown. It was a gruelling contest and each boxer left the ring badly punished. Only in the closing round did the local pugilist make any impression, but the lead obtained by the visitor was too pronounced to be wiped out by a short one-round rally.

Welsh Will Not Box White.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Dec. 17.— Charley White, the Chicago lightweight, announced tonight that he had received a telegram from his manager in New York informing him that his match with Champion Freddie Welsh had been called off. No reasons were given, according to White.

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TRAVERS FOR MEDAL PLAY.

Open Champion Opposes Match Competition in Golf.

At a dinner given by the members of the Cranford Golf Club of New Jersey in honor of their club champion, Edwin Wild, and the New Jersey amateur champion, Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol, at the Whitehall Club last night, Jerome D. Travers, national open champion, spoke against the present system of conducting the national amateur championship. He advocated the adoption of the medal play system.

Travers gave many reasons for his opinion, saying that he believed that medal play was the best test of a golfer, and that under this system not only would the tournament be shortened from a week or more to two days, but the winner would not necessarily have to be the man of strength that the present system demands with its prolonged struggle.

In addition, Travers said that two objectionable features of match play would be eliminated, the luck of the draw, where the two strongest players may meet in the first round, and the stymie, which he considers unfair.

Other speeches were made by the guests of honor, Wild and Marston, and many dignitaries including Governor James F. Fielder of New Jersey, the Hon. Austen Colgate, and Leighton Calkins, Mayor of Plainfield, a golf theorist of note. In all there were about 200 present.

LINOW AND GARDINI DRAW.

Cossack in Rage at Failure to Conquer Italian Opponent.

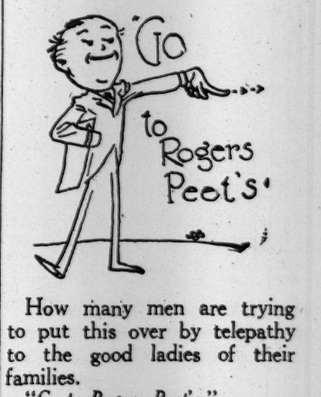
Ivan Linow, the "Terrible Cossack," recovered from his indisposition and returned to the international wrestling contest at the Manhattan Opera House last night in a catch-as-catch-can bout with Renardo Gardini of Italy. The rest had not improved the temper of the Cossack.

Gardini earned the applause of the crowd by the cool way in which he stopped the rushes of the huge Cossack. Linow stamped his feet in rage whenever Gardini slipped out of his grasp, and in general he expressed his anger at his own inability to pin Gardini down.

After twenty mintes of fighting and wrestling, Referee Bothner declared the match a draw. In the other catch-as-catch-can bouts of the evening, Edward Dellvuk, Austria, threw Karl Sanderson, Norway, in 10:55, with a chancery and arm hold; and Karl Pospisil, Bohemia, threw George Sandele, America, in 14:32 with a chancery and hip lock.

In the Graeco-Roman bouts Sulo Hevonpaa, Sweden, threw Wilheim Ernst, Germany, in 18:20 with a body hold; and Alexander Aberg, Esthonia, threw Wilhelm Muller, Germany, in 6:40 with a waist and body hold.

The masked wrestler struck a snag in his victorious career when he went two hours and thirteen minutes to a draw with Vladek Zbyszko. The unknown led all the way through the bout and proved to be the better man, but the great strength of Zbyszko saved him from a fall, although the crowd expected the masked man to pin the Pole to the mat at several stages of the bout.



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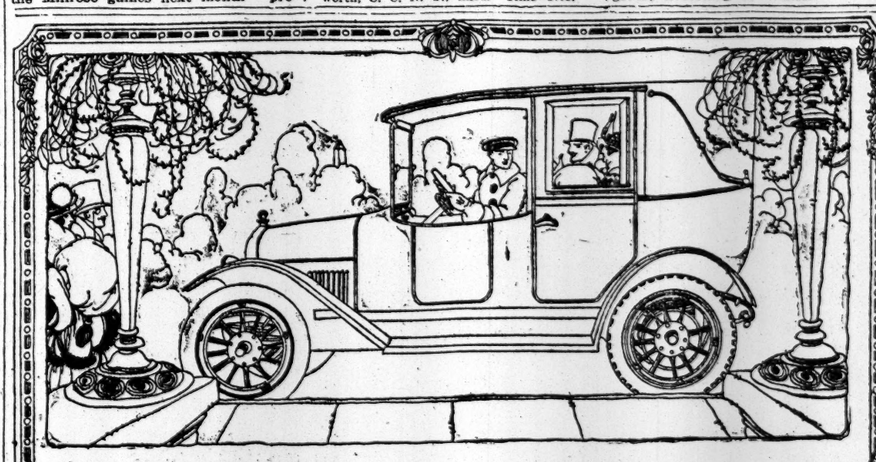
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PRINCETON AND COLUMBIA WIN AT BASKET BALL—NEW POLO LEAGUE

TIGERS WIN BASKET BALL GAME, 19 TO 17

Cornell Gives Old Nassau Five Close Battle in Intercollegiate Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 17.—With the ultimate result in doubt until the final whistle blew, the Princeton basket ball team then showed its superiority over Cornell tonight and won the first game of the intercollegiate league season, by a score of 19 to 17.

The struggle was one of the most exciting ever seen on the local floor, Cornell reducing the early lead of the Tigers, tieing the score twice and threatening to cage the winning basket until the game ended. Close guarding on both sides featured the contest and kept the score small. Neither of the fives developed any extraordinary offensive power and it was largely due to individual brilliance that both sides made their points. Captain McTigue and Haas of Princeton and Captain Brown and Lunden of Cornell played exceptionally well. The former scored six field goals for the Tigers, while Lunden gathered in five for the losers. Lunden proved dangerous from any part of the floor and covered nearly all of it.

There was a lack of action at the start when both teams were fresh and shots for the goal were few. But Haas soon caged a foul and McTigue followed with a goal from the floor. The Tigers worked up to a lead of 13 to 8 when the first half ended.

In the second half Cornell came back strong in the attacks on the local basket, but McTigue was still formidable and with some slight assistance on the part of Feree managed to keep either even or two points ahead of the Cornellians' efforts. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Princeton.
Brown (Capt.)	Right forward	Feree
Lunden	Left forward	Haas
Sutterby	Centre	McTigue (Capt.)
Ashmead	Right guard	Rahill
Shelton	Left guard	Foster, Cuneo

Goals from field—McTigue 6, Feree, Lunden 5, Ashmead, Brown. Fouls—Haas 5, Brown 2, Ashmead. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Ed. Thorpe, De La Salle Institute. Time of halves—20 minutes each.

Basket Ball on Other Courts.

In an exciting basket ball game last night on the court of the Xavier Club, 205 West Fourteenth Street, the Xavier quintet defeated the Parson team of Christ Church House by a score of 48 to 16.

The St. John's College basket ball team of Brooklyn won from the Brooklyn College five last night by a 49-to-30 count.

Commerce High School proved superior to Boys' High School on the basket ball court at Manhattan Casino last night, winning by a score of 20 to 15. The game was one of the P. S. A. L. championship series.

Kellog N. Y. U. Baseball Coach.

Announcement was made yesterday that R. N. Kellog, who coached the New York University baseball team in 1908 and 1909, has been engaged to direct the work of the Violet nine for the coming season. Kellog is a graduate of Amherst, where he captained the baseball team in 1897, and he has also had experience with big league teams. He played with the Giants in 1901 and in the Eastern League the following year. During his earlier term as coach the Violet had two successful seasons on the diamond.

COLUMBIA FIVE WINS.

Basket Ball Team Opens Season with Victory Over Brooklyn Poly.

Columbia University opened her basket ball season last night with a 31 to 27 victory over Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in the Columbia gymnasium. The second half was marred by rough playing on the part of both teams, and personal fouls were frequent. The Columbia players seemed slow at the beginning of the first half, and the brilliant work of Conner and Peart for the Brooklynites soon gave the Tech team an 8 to 2 advantage.

Teamwork and accuracy in caging the ball were noticeably absent in the first half. Captain Walter Dwyer showed brilliant individual ability and scored 9 of the 17 points for his team. Kornsand and Burghard, the two other veterans on the Blue and White five, each tallied two baskets from the floor in the first period. For Poly Conner and Peart scored 8 points in this half, and Miller made the last floor basket.

The Brooklyn five almost tied the score in the second half, and ended the game with a spurt that resulted in the scoring of 12 points, while Roberts tossed Columbia's only goal. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	B'klyn Poly.
Kornsand	Left forward	Miller, Capt.
Roberts	Right forward	Conner
Burghard	Centre	Young
Haaren	Left guard	Damiano
Dwyer, Capt.	Right guard	Peart

Columbia scoring: Goals from floor—Burghard, 4; Roberts, 2; Kornsand, 2; Haaren, 1; Dwyer, 1. Gouls from fouls—Dwyer, 11. Brooklyn Poly, scoring: Goals from floor—Conner, 4; Peart, 3; Miller, 1; Fishel, 1. Goals from fouls—Conner, 9. Referee—Mr. Dearing of Manhattan College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

CRESCENTS DEFEAT YALE.

Brooklyn Basket Ball Team Scores Victory in Second Half by 31 to 27.

The Crescent Athletic Club basket ball team defeated the Yale five at the Second Signal Corps Armory, in Brooklyn, last night by a score of 31 to 27. The substitution of an entirely new team in the second half proved a good move for the Crescents, as the refreshed players did the work which brought defeat to the college men.

At the end of the first period the Blue held the lead by 14 points to 13, largely through the good work of Kinney, left guard, who shot eight foul goals from a like number of attempts. Dingee, the Crescent left guard, was ruled out of the game in the middle of the first half for committing four personal fouls.

Charles Taft, Jr., son of ex-President Taft, was one of the mainstays on defense for the Blue quintet.

Better team work marked the play of the Crescents in the second period. In the first half their handling of the ball was erratic and many opportunities to score were overlooked.

Kinney, who led the Yale offense, made three field goals, and eleven goals from fouls. Baker, the visitors' centre, also played a fast game, but was later relieved by Clark. The line-up:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	Yale.
Beaver	Left forward	Weiner
Calder	Right forward	Olsen
G. Halstead	Centre	Baker
Dingee	Left guard	Kinney
Butler	Right guard	Taft

Summary: Substitutes for Crescent A. C.—Davidson for Beaver, Eaton for Calder, Heath for Eaton, Tuttle for G. Halstead, M. Halstead for Dingee, Steinbugler for Butler. For Yale—Conway for Olsen, Mellen for Conway, Clark for Baker. Score at end of first half—Yale, 14; Crescent A. C., 13. Goals from field—Beaver, Calder, (2,) G. Halstead, Dingee, Butler, Davidson, (3) Tuttle, (3,) H. Halstead, Weiner, (2,) Baker, (2,) Kinney, (3,) Taft. Goals from foul—G. Halstead, Davidson, Eaton, Kinney, (11.) Referee—Edward O'Shea, St. John's College. Umpire—Edward Goat, Boys' High School. Time of periods—Twenty minutes each.

Dibble Re-elected Track Manager.

There was no opposition to the regular ticket last night at the election of the Seventy-first Regiment Athletic Association. Harold J. Dibble was unanimously chosen track manager and Charles Hoyt, formerly a New York A. C. sprinter, was selected track captain. Dibble has managed the Guard athletes for the past three years.

WEST POINT JOINS NEW POLO LEAGUE

Officers and Cadets Will Have Teams in Recently Formed Indoor Association.

Twenty-four delegates were present and several matters of importance taken up at the first regular meeting of the new Indoor Polo Association, held last night at the Manhattan Club. George C. Sherman, the President, was in the chair.

Secretary Lang read an acceptance from Captain J. R. Lindsay, on behalf of the West Point Polo Club, of honorary membership in the Indoor Polo Association and indorsing the plans to systematize the practice games and matches.

President Sherman then gave out the substance of a talk he had previously had with Captain Lindsay, to the effect that if the teams of the Indoor Polo Association would come to West Point on Saturdays games would be arranged for them with the cadets. As to return matches, on the midweek schedule to be arranged later, a team of officers would come down to fill them. On this basis Captain Lindsay thought West Point would be able to join in a regular interclub schedule of contests.

A resolution presented by T. K. Alford and Edward Maher was unanimously adopted, pledging the Indoor Polo Association to the suggestions made by Captain Lindsay.

Attention was called to a statement that indoor polo was unduly hard on the mounts. This was denied by several of the delegates.

The new members and delegates elected were:

Essex Troop Polo Club, Newark, N. J., Lieutenant L. B. Ballantyne and R. R. Mitchel.

East Orange (N. J.) Polo Club, R. Whittinbale and T. Marshall.

Red Bank (N. J.) Polo Club, W. Stonebridge.

Philadelphia Polo Club, W. Roseback.

Basil Grant, the official handicapper, reported the registration of sixty-two active players. As it will be impossible for him to attend all the preliminary games he asked the aid of the members in fixing the ratings. As a solution of the problem the matter was referred to a handicap committee of nine with Mr. Grant as Chairman.

The committee will report at the next meeting of the Executive Board, to be held on Jan. 6, when a schedule will also be adopted to cover the interclub games for some definite length of time to test the handicaps. It was voted that in matches between home teams and teams from out of town the visitors should be provided with mounts to minimize the cost of travel and to avoid risking the health of the horses. The plan adopted will be the drawing of the mounts by lots, so that no player shall be favored.

It was decided in view of the holidays to leave the details for the practice games to be played prior to Jan. 5 to the clubs and not to frame a schedule for them. The Secretary stated he was in correspondence with clubs in Boston, Providence, and New Haven, and that at the next meeting he expected to have a number of new applications for membership to propose.

Permission was granted to the Red Bank Polo Club to form an independent schedule for the Monmouth County teams should it wish to do so, provided the games should be under the official handicaps.

TO ORGANIZE POLO TEAM.

William G. Stonebridge Plans to Play Games in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 17.—William G. Stonebridge, a polo player, has joined the Indoor Polo Association and will organize a team that will play New York teams this Winter.

Stonebridge starred with Howard S. Borden in last night's first polo match of the Monmouth Polo League season for the J. Lester Eisner Cup between the Fox Hunters, of which Mr. Borden is Captain, and Troop B trio at the armory here. The Fox Hunters won by the score of 9 goals to 3, Borden and Stonebridge scoring 4 goals each and Thomas Ford 1. Floyd Rush scored 2 goals and Robert Mason 1 for the Troopers. Superior team and mallet work won for the Fox Hunters.

Southern Elevens Sever Relations.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 17.—Football relations between the University of West Virginia and Washington and Lee University have been severed, according to a message received here from Manager Robert B. McDougle of the latter football team. The teams have met for the last three years at Charleston, W. Va., but owing to differences resulting from the forfeiting of the game last Fall in the last few minutes of play by West Virginia officials, no game will be scheduled for 1916.

COLUMBIA CANE SPREES.

Freshmen Lose, and Now Cannot Smoke on the Campus.

For the first time in the history of underclass activities at Columbia University, the freshmen this year are prohibited from smoking on the campus. The second-year men won the cane sprees decisively yesterday afternoon in the university gymnasium, and will now control the actions of the yearlings. A victory for the freshmen would have given them permission to smoke pipes after Feb. 22. Before this year, the freshmen have been allowed to use cigarettes and cigars without restriction, but the sophomores passed a rule in September prohibiting the use of tobacco in any form.

The freshmen captured two of the seven canes, winning in the lightest and heaviest weight divisions. Rosenzweig, who won the 115-pound class, spreed with Aronoff, the sophomore, for than twenty minutes before gaining possession of the cane. Both were closely matched in strength and cleverness, and victory went to Rosenzweig only after both men were completely exhausted. Raegener, who captured freshman honors in the unlimited weight class, is a product of the football team, and his weight overpowered his opponent, H. J. Ritter, Captain of the 1918 crew last Spring. Trowbridge, another member of the crew, had little trouble in twisting the ash stick from Teplitsky in thirty-eight seconds. The university record of nine seconds was made three years ago by Littauer, full back on the football team this Fall. The summaries:

115 Pound.—Won by M. Rosenzweig, freshman, from J. W. Aronoff, sophomore. Time—20:26.

125 Pound.—Won by W. A. Funcke, sophomore, from T. E. McCracken, freshman. Time—10:52.

135 Pound.—Won by J. R. Aimee, sophomore, from E. S. Svensson, freshman. Time—2:42.

145 Pound.—Won by J. B. Bryan, sophomore, from J. Bonaquro, freshman. Time—1:10.

158 Pound.—Won by J. H. Trowbridge, sophomore, from D. Teplitsky, freshman. Time—0:38.

175 Pound.—L. W. Zychlinski, sophomore, from R. A. Curry, freshman. Time.—6:17.

Unlimited.—Won by L. C. Raegener, freshman, from H. J. Ritter, sophomore. Time—1:19.

Referee—Harold S. Hutton. Timer—Charles S. Bartow.

HOCKEY SEASON OPENING.

St. Nicks to Play Montreal In Second Game of Ross Cup Series Tonight.

The local hockey season will open tonight at St. Nicholas Rink, when St. Nicholas plays the Montreal Stars in the second game of the international series for the Art Ross Challenge Cup. In Montreal last Saturday, when the first game was played, St. Nicholas won and a victory in the match tonight will give the trophy to the St. Nicks, so that a return series will be necessary another year if the Canadians wish to regain possession of the trophy. After the brilliant play of the St. Nicholas team in Montreal, particularly on the part of Hobey Baker, there is confidence that the seven will win tonight.

But it will be harder pressed than in the first game. Then St. Nicholas took the Canadians unawares. The men had been on the ice for nearly a month while the Dominion team had had only a few days of practice. Smarting under the first defeat the Canadians have, by diligent work, improved their play and followers of hockey are looking forward to a brilliant exhibition of the game by each team.

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Topeka State Journal: A tale sweet and simple and unfadingly lovely as one of Corot's landscapes or Grunze's portraits.
Saint Louis Globe-Democrat: It is so beautifully written that it will be read with interest for its literary merit.
Chicago Examiner: The book is very human and very clean, and introduces people that one is glad to meet.
New York Sun: The charm of the book lies chiefly in the affectionate descriptions of the Paris and France that those who know intimately as the author does love.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1915.

AUSTRIA'S ONE WAY OUT.

If difficulties attend the preparation of Austria's reply to our Ancona note they are of her own making or inherent in the character of her Government. She cannot escape them, she will not be allowed to gain time by irrelevancies and evasions.

It is a fact, stated as a fact in our note, testified to by Austria's report from her own Admiralty, that the Ancona, a peaceful merchant ship, with only noncombatants on board, was torpedoed and sunk after she had obeyed the command to stop and while a large part of her crew and passengers were still on board. That was a crime, an offense against law, "inhumane and barbarous." The case involves no question of the time allowed the passengers to take to the boats, and we shall allow no such question to be raised. Provision for the safety of the passengers was demanded, regardless of the time required. The passengers and crew were not saved, they were sent to their death. For that act of savagery on the part of her naval officer Austria must atone.

Her one way of atonement is the one set forth in plain English in our note. She must denounce the act of the submarine commander, punish him, and make reparation to us. If she refuses she must take the consequences. And she must make her decision without further delay.

GERMANY'S NEXT LOAN.

Dr. HELFFERICH on Tuesday addressed the Reichstag in support of another loan of $2,500,000,000, and demonstrated that Germany's credit was improving, while that of the Allies is deteriorating. Germany's loans sell at constantly higher prices, and the Entente's loans sell at constantly lower prices. The demonstration would be more convincing if the comparisons were between like things. The comparison of Germany's credit in Germany with that of the Allies in the world's markets reveals nothing. If the doctor desired to convince neutrals rather than Germans he would make a comparison between the credit of Germany and the Allies in the same market, that is to say in the only world market at the present time on a scale of billions—New York. The suggestion touches the weak point in Germany's armor, both economic and military. Germany has lost its overseas trade, and with it has gone its international credit. With each speech the doctor makes exchange marks a new minimum for Germany, while the exchanges are moving favorably to the Entente countries. The reason the world believes that the success of the German war loans is "fictitious"—an accusation he makes by answering it—is that the world believes that Germany is living on its capital and is deceiving itself by reliance upon increasing supplies of currency.

Germany can print the "cash" which will pass between Germans, but it can offer nothing acceptable outside Germany except upon terms which are a confession that the doctor's finance is satisfactory only to Germans. They cannot possibly understand why a constantly rising issue price for the German loans is not a demonstration of betterment of conditions, particularly since the doctor remarks again that the subscriptions are in "cash." The gold security for the cash, however, has steadily fallen with each new issue, and is now the lowest for any of the four leading nations at war. The French are voluntarily paying gold to a considerable extent on the "loan of victory," although the doctor says that "desperate efforts" are needed to float it. The fact is that the response of the French people is one of the marvels of the war. While the Germans pay "cash" the French pay gold until the Bank of France now holds above a billion dollars in gold, a quarter of a billion having been paid in recent weeks. No bank ever before held such a sum, and French and British exchange is rising, while marks are falling, with a slight recovery yesterday. In this city marks have fallen below 77, or about 20 per cent. below parity. In Geneva on Thursday the mark had fallen to a franc, the lowest since the war. The discount on Austrian kronen is 34 per cent. When exchange is thus against both allies neither can help the other.

It is clear that the doctor does not convince other countries. He does not even convince Germans, as appears from the fact that laws are necessary to force the people of Germany to surrender even the gold in safe deposit boxes. Finance by compulsion is the beginning of the end. Germany will lose more credit than she can gain by such laws. And the gold in Germany is useless for exchange. If the Treasury released it it would be gone forever, for Germany has no means of replacing it. Germany produces no gold and at present has only a semblance of commerce. Even in normal times Germany has to import many of the necessaries of life and industry, but then is able to pay by exports. If Germany now wishes to import food, except from its allies, it must pay ruinously through the depreciation of exchange. That is to say, Germany must pay the nominal values, substantially in entirety, without offsets by exports. The world does not believe that can long be done, nor that Germany can live upon itself indefinitely. There are substitutes for many things, but none for food. Finance can be falsified, but stomachs cannot be fooled. Germany can neither get nor pay for food or raw materials. Her military and banking successes are a poor offset. The weak point of the doctor's address is naturally not in what he says, but in his omissions. His silence on commerce is ominous. Germany's competitors are better fed and paid now than in peace times. No doubt it is accomplished at enormous cost, but the process can be maintained longer than in Germany's manner, whatever may be the facts of the present conditions.

A WOLVERINE DISCOVERER.

Senator WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH of Michigan has just put himself too high for rivalry above the serried columns of Favorite Sons. If the tariff that fell from heaven is to be the hub and centre of Republican issues in 1916, Mr. SMITH is the most senseless and fit candidate for President. He told the awestruck Republican County Committee of this county on Thursday night that there is a close connection between patriotism and a protective tariff. He interpreted Germany and Great Britain, military efficiency and national patriotism, in terms of protection and free trade:

> Germany is a striking example of a successful protective tariff. Any policy that places the foreigner on an equal footing with those who live under our flag is an unjust one. I think that the reason the British have responded so slowly to the call to arms is that there is a great weakness in the British Empire. Their fundamental fiscal and financial policy, under which the foreigner may poach upon the unprotected markets, is the trouble.

If free trade weakens patriotism, a tariff for revenue, for which the Republican name is "Democratic free trade," must also weaken patriotism. The Dingley tariff, the Payne-Aldrich tariff, were patriotic and causes of patriotism. The Wilson tariff was, the Underwood tariff is, unpatriotic, underminers of patriotism. Boiled down, the formula which the Hon. WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH exhibits to a dazed world reads: "Patriotism is protection." Therefore the Republicans are the only American patriots, and, therefore, Senator WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH is, and of right ought to be, the "logical" Republican candidate for President, and no other Favorite Son need apply.

As the present prosperity is indefensible, not being of Republican origin, protection does well to appear for this occasion only not as Prosperity but as Patriotism.

THE NATIONAL PARKS.

The national parks of the United States cover almost five million acres. In variety of scene and charm there is no rival to these pleasure grounds of the American people. What with the war and the San Francisco Fair, more Americans than ever before, though still far too few, have seen some of these scattered paradises this year. Of 600,000 Easterners who went west for the first time, it is estimated by the National Civic Association that each visited at least one of the fourteen national parks. Every one of these visitors has a new and keen interest in this great domain, "the rarest places of grandeur and beauty for the enjoyment of the world." Secretary of the Interior LANE says, in a report which every American should read.

In the course of the year the Rocky Mountain Park in Colorado has been added to the playgrounds. "It crosses the Rockies at a point of supreme magnificence." The Continental Divide runs through it. It has 200 lakes. Bighorn and bear are in its green seclusions. To read about it is to long for a vacation. All this wealth of scenery, these unspoiled health resorts, these great game reserves, such as the Yellowstone has become in the forty-three years since it was opened, should be made accessible, "as available," Mr. LANE says, to all the citizens of the United States "as Switzerland and Italy make theirs." Gospel truth. Indeed, why should Americans talk dithyrambically about Italian lakes and sunsets and Alp on Alp and so on, if they know not their own rocks and mountains, the waterfalls and glaciers, the "chasmed glooms" of canyons, the loveliness of lakes, forests of strange trees, a still virgin empire of nature?

To speak not merely of the beautiful, but the terrible, there is a primeval desolation, a sombreness as of some dead world, in some regions of our American parks that is hardly found elsewhere. A Purgatory, an Inferno, as well as a Paradise. The passion for mountains, for wild Alpine scenery, is very modern. The feeling of the Americans for natural beauty and terror is yet only partially developed. Some personal, historical, romantic, legendary association has too often to be linked with a cliff, a lake, or a mountain before it interests. The love of natural beauty for itself has come, has grown; and nowhere can it be gratified more amply and more fruitfully than in the national parks. The people are getting interested then. The aim of the Government, and it is a laudable aim that must be caried out,

> is to open them thoroughly by road and trail and give access and accommodation to every degree of income. * * * If Congress will but make the funds available for the construction of roads over which automobiles may travel with safety (for all the parks are now open to motors) and for trails to hunt out the hidden places of beauty and dignity, we may expect that year by year these parks will become a more precious possession of the people, holding them to the further discovery of America and making them still prouder of its resources, aesthetic as well as material.

The National Parks Committee of the National Civic Association, which is doing mighty good work to increase popular appreciation of the national parks and to enlarge their facilities for taking care of travelers, favors the creation by Congress of a bureau in the Department of the Interior to be called the National Park Service. The draft of a bill for that purpose provides for a Director at $6,000 a year, as the head of that bureau, and the appointment of such assistants, experts, and other employés as the Secretary of the Interior deems necessary. Under the Secretary's direction, the Director is to supervise, manage, and control the national parks, the Hot Springs Reservation, and all national monuments and lands reserved for historical associations. An Advisory Board of three members, one a landscape architect, appointed by the Secretary, will advise the Director on matters of park administration and of "primary landscape or engineering importance." Without going into details, it is enough to say that in the matter of rules and regulations, leases, game and scenery protection, and in every way, the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service are to promote intelligent conservation and a public enjoyment that will impair in no degree that of future generations. For these purposes the very modest sum of $100,000 is asked. It should be given. It couldn't be given for a public object of more enduring value. By the way, our Canadian neighbors have a Dominions Parks Commission that works excellently. One result of it is millions of money from tourists.

"See America first" is already a classic. Put by its side "Get America ready to be seen," wise words of Mr. ENOS MILLS, Chairman of the National Parks Committee.

REPUBLICAN "AGGRESSION."

Whether an army shall assume the offensive or stand on the defensive does not by any means always depend on itself or its leaders. It depends quite as much upon the temper and the tactics of the opposing force and on the nature of the ground to be fought over.

The members of the Republican National Committee announced their intention to prepare for, and to wage, an "aggressive campaign" next year, and their first step is to fix the date of their convention one week in advance of the meeting of the Democratic Convention. They will thus put their program and their candidate before the country some two or three days before the Democrats assemble, and, probably, six or seven days before they announce their candidate and program. It seems a rather piffling advantage. So far as its "aggressive" significance goes, everybody knows that the party position will be attacked as soon as it is taken and the party leaders will have their work cut out in defending it.

The instinct of these leaders, as well as inherited habit, will tend to make them criticise and condemn the Democratic Administration. The outstanding features of that Administration's work, legislative and executive, are the reform of the tariff, the reform of the banking and currency system, efforts at trust regulation, the problem of Mexico, the problems arising from the European war, and the policy, adopted in principle and likely to be embodied in legislation by next June, of preparedness for national defense. Taken together, these do not now seem to be matters as to which it will be easy to work the change in public opinion which must be brought about if the Democratic Party is to be dislodged. As a whole they constitute a notably creditable record of skill and intelligence and fidelity. They may be criticised, but criticism must be constructive and practical. It must answer the question which every man of sense will be sure to ask of the Republican leaders: "What do you propose to change, and how?"

Will they reply that they propose radically to change the banking and currency system; to re-enact the protective tariff; to renew the fight on the trusts which the Taft Administration began; to abandon or reverse the policy that promises so much in Mexico, and to outbid, or underbid, the Democrats in regard to the European war or to preparedness? Whatever the situation may be six months hence, it would be rash to assume that an "aggressive" attitude by the party seeking a change of national control will attract the confidence and win the support of a majority of the American people. At all events, so far as can now be seen, the issues that will shape themselves in the next half year will so engage the mind and heart of the nation that the manoeuvres of politicians to get a week "ahead" of their rivals, that all jockeying for position, will avail nothing.

ADVOCATES OF DEFENSE AND ITS OPPONENTS.

Admiral DEWEY has not taken any large part hitherto in the public discussion of our national defenses, at least since the movement to strengthen them began to take shape and the plans of the Administration were made public. As Chairman of the General Board of the navy he has signed the annual report of that body, soon to be made public, the general tenor of which is apparent in the quotations from it by Secretary DANIELS, but until yesterday he had not appeared before the public as an advocate of defensive measures. Of his settled conviction that the United States Navy should be enlarged and reformed in order to meet its possible requirements there has never been any doubt. The General Board has urged a strengthening of the navy year after year, and the voice of the General Board is the voice of Admiral DEWEY. In his letter to Representative GARDNER, which was read in Congress, the Admiral speaks strongly in favor of naval extension. His assertion that "only a navy "strong enough to meet on equal "terms the navy of the strongest possible adversary" is adequate for us might be regarded as a statement of an obvious fact. But the fact has not always been recognized. We had fallen into the habit of looking upon our navy as a fine and inspiriting show. We liked to boast that "man for man and ship for ship" it was the equal of any other navy. Man for man and ship for ship it was all that we fancied it to be, but we have tardily awakened to the realization that both ships and men have been too few for defense, that the arts and science of modern warfare have developed far beyond the development of our navy. Admiral DEWEY's idea of the possibility of the landing of foreign hostile troops at many points on our coasts unprotected by big guns, if our navy is not made stronger, is common property now. It is the idea of all the soldiers who are urging stronger land defenses. It is worth noting, however, that the Admiral believes that no such landing would ever be attempted if we had as strong a navy as we ought to have.

We cannot do better in the circumstances than to begin upbuilding the navy with as little delay as possible, and for that purpose the acceptance of the program of naval extension submitted to Congress by the Navy Department will answer present requirements. Changes may be made in the program as the years pass, but it will serve as a beginning just as it stands. Admiral DEWEY's letter therefore amounts to an argument in favor of quick and favorable action on the plan now before Congress. Its terms are perfectly clear and justify no cavilling. No plan in its inception will ever satisfy the larger navy advocates, but there is provision in this for the gradual building of as large a navy as we shall require, one that will be "ready" at all times in comparison with the readiness of other navies. Any sound arguments for defense must tend to favor the adoption of the plans of the Administration relating to the army as well as the navy. There are many who honestly think the plans do not go far enough, but in both cases they provide for all that can possibly be accomplished in the next year or so.

The outlook for the acceptance of the plans is good, but there are many disturbing influences at work. The pacifists may not count for much, but arguments like TAVENNER's, to which we referred yesterday, appealing to ignorant prejudice, and such dubious plans as that injected into the debates of Congress by Senator WORKS of California, may serve to delay action through the session. We must expect the employment of many such obstructive devices. Without the slightest relation to the Government's plans for regular army extension, the development of a reserve, and the formation of a large force of citizen soldiery, Senator WORKS's bill provides for the organization of a Pacific Coast army reserve of 200,000 men, permanently under call, who shall all have garden farms at nominal rents and shall be employed, when not needed for defense, in digging ditches and building dams. Not devoid of merit in itself, this measure is obviously presented at the wrong time and in the wrong way. If it is to be seriously considered, it can only be regarded as a deliberately obstructive measure. Senator SHAFROTH's queer bill, which provides for annual appropriations for defense, controlled by a newly appointed and needless board, until an international tribunal for the settlement of all disputes is established, must be looked upon in the same light. This question of national defense is imperative. Trifling with it is unjustifiable. Of course, when the millennium arrives we shall need neither army nor navy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Old Theories and New of "Charity."

In instances not many, but still sufficiently numerous to be significant, there appears, in the communications of those whose generous impulses have been aroused by "the 100 neediest cases" presented in last Sunday's TIMES, the manifestation or the hint of a fear that a part of the money given for "relief" may go for "administration expenses." This anxiety, of course, is quite groundless. The great charitable organizations, not only in dealing with these particular contributions but as regards all others and at all times, are scrupulous to use funds for the purposes designated by the givers, whether the instructions are explicit or by implication.

But why is it that there still lingers in not a few minds the old prejudice against "administrative" expenditures—against expenditures other than in the direct handing over to the poor of doles and alms? For these, indeed, there is a real and constant necessity, and none of the charitable organizations thinks of neglecting it, but all of them both feel, and easily can prove, that their most efficient endeavors to improve social and economic conditions are not in the direction of meeting the immediate needs of the helpless poor, but in that of bringing about permanent changes in their environment and attitude toward life.

And this is and must be largely the work of salaried officials of various grades, specially trained for it and devoting all their time to it. As a matter of fact, the charitable organizations are on no other point open to criticism as nearly just and deserved as they are in this very respect. In too many instances their minor, but highly important, employés—the district visitors and others in direct contact with the poor—are miserably underpaid, with the natural and inevitable result that their work suffers. The old-time Lady Bountiful would have scorned to accept remuneration for distributing "the smile and the flower and the pound of tea" which was her idea of "charity"—and is that, unfortunately, of her unenlightened sons and daughters—but the present-day notions of philanthropy are widely different from hers, and it is now perfectly well known that the "administrative" expenditures usually are, and always ought to be, the best, in the sense of producing most results, of any that are made by the charitable organizations.

A Case for Doctors, Not Jailers.

To psychologists and psychiatrists there is presented, if not exactly a new problem, at least a new variant of a familiar one, in the case of the young woman up in Goshen who has just confessed that she wrote numerous letters of the kind that have come to be known as the products of a "poisoned pen."

The previous wielders of that unpleasant and dangerous weapon almost invariably have been moved by a desire to punish a particular person for a real or fancied wrong, and it was to this end that their communications have all been devised. That other and quite innocent persons were included in the circle of their vengeful action was purely or largely incidental, and the effort was to hurt the object of a special animosity by inspiring distrust in the minds of his or her nearest associates.

The Goshen case, as reported, lacks this element of the distinctly personal, for the writer of the letters sent them to newly engaged or newly married persons of whom she knew nothing except that she had read their names in the newspapers. She had her grievance, indeed—an unhappy love affair of her own—but this, instead of starting her out on a determined and ruthless hunt for definitely placed revenge, merely inspired a general desire to separate the married and to keep the engaged from carrying out their contracts. It was jealousy, disguised in the young woman's own mind as a wish or determination to save others from a relation which she had persuaded herself to regard as hateful. That persuasion was what in the jargon of the new psychology is called a "defensive mechanism," and the followers of FREUD would undertake with confidence its removal by means of "psychanalysis."

Whether or not the victim of this emotional disturbance or obsession is mad depends on one's definition of madness, but certainly her responsibility for what she did is neither complete nor of the ordinary kind, and what her case demands is judicious medical treatment, not the penalties which a court would be likely to impose for such misuse of the mails as she has been making.

Where All the Men Are Soldiers.

There was nothing of "militarism" in the remarks of the Commander in Chief of the Swiss Army as quoted by the correspondent of The Associated Press in the mail dispatch from Berne printed yesterday. To him an army like Switzerland's, composed of all the qualified men in the country, can be maintained, and is, without in the slightest degree inspiring either the youth of the land or its adults with a yearning for war, and equally little does it diminish their appreciation of peace as a condition highly preferable to its opposite.

The Swiss service, though compulsory in one sense, is in reality as voluntary as is the obedience to any law enacted in a country of democratic institutions, and if there are any Swiss pacifists who object to the Swiss system, they have been curiously and uncharacteristically unsuccessful in making their objections known abroad.

For that system General WILLE claimed much more than the attainment of its first purpose—that of maintaining constantly an efficient force for national defense. He insisted that the good results of the training received while under the colors were manifest in all the activities of civil life. We over here have not been accustomed to see or to admit the need of such discipline, but realization of the desirability, if not the necessity, for it has been spreading rather rapidly of late through American minds.

When Soldiers Say "Sir."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Chambers is quite right in his criticism of Mr. Bennett. He belittles the English prisoners of war and states that they say "Sir" when addressing others, and that this is proof that they come from the humbler classes of England.

If Mr. Bennett knows anything about military regulations he should know that every man in the army addresses his superior officer as "Sir." This is also the custom in the United States Army. Not only does a private address his superior as "Sir," but each commissioned officer addresses his superior commissioned officer as "Sir."

On another page of THE TIMES of the same issue is a contribution from Mr. Bennett, describing the reception given by the Crown Prince of Bavaria to the newspaper men. He describes what the Prince says to each newspaper correspondent. Now listen to what Mr. Bennett states that he said to the Prince: "My German is very bad, Sir."

EX-REGULAR.

New York, Dec. 15, 1915.

SEARCHING NEUTRAL SHIPS.

United States as Champion of Small Nations Against Belligerents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several American papers have expressed surprise at the policy of France and Great Britain in searching neutral vessels upon the high seas for persons of German birth. This morning the steamer Montevideo brings the story of such a search near Cadiz and the Azores.

There is nothing new about this policy. German citizens and persons of German or Austrian birth have been taken off neutral Dutch ships ever since the beginning of the war. I am not referring to German reservists hastening homeward to join the German Army. I am thinking of the passengers of a neutral ship bound for America and taken on board French torpedo boats right in the middle of the Mediterranean. These men were to be interned, but by what right never was explained. I have no doubt that competent Danish and Norwegian and Swedish sources would give you the same information. It is the old, old tune. The warring nations of Europe pay no attention to the rights of the small neutral States. Why should they, since these small nations are too weak to insist upon their doing right?

The Germans violate our rights because they are "fighting the fight for the open sea, which is as much our quarrel as theirs." The French and the British violate our rights because they are "fighting to subdue the militaristic monster of German culture, which is as much our quarrel as theirs." Meanwhile the small neutral nations are adjudicated selfish brutes by both sides because they will not see the truth as it is presented to them.

If the United States, which is at present the only power capable of insisting upon some semblance of international law, will come forward with a definite statement of its entirely righteous demands, there will be deep gratitude on the part of all those nations which are now situated between the aquatic and terrestrial devils.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1915.

AN UNTRANSLATABLE IDEA.

German Professors Fail to Understand "Our Free Institutions."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have heard from Professor Franz Boas of Columbia in your letter column and from Dr. Leonhard, sometime resident of the Deutsches Haus. As a Columbia alumnus I would like to present for their consideration a phrase that one of the revered Professors of the School of Mines would occasionally use in the hours of intimate association, when the day's work was done and conversation drifted to current events—"that gives us renewed confidence in our free institutions."

Can Dr. Boas, Dr. Leonhard, Dr. Muensterberg, any or all of the doctors of the German universities understand those three words—"our free institutions"? I believe they are untranslatable. Dr. Butler, Dr. Hadley, and all the American universities, with the aid of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, seem unable to present the concept to the Teutonic mind. For them one must be pro-German or pro-English.

Dropping out for the moment the middle word free, is any German able to understand or translate "our institutions"?

Of course there is "our Kaiser," but the idea of possession is that of the old man of the sea on the back of Sinbad the Sailor, as opposed to the idea of possession in Robinson Crusoe's raft that he constituted and put together himself. To be sure, the planks in the raft may have been timbers from an English ship, and to that extent "pro-British," but they are ours, in a sense that no German seems able to conceive possession of anything.

Observation on three trips through Germany leaves an impression in mind that there is nothing in Germany, not even one button, that does not in theory belong to the Kaiser. How any people under such circumstances can institute anything or possess it is inconceivable. As to "free," that is a contradiction in terms when applied to the nearest approach a German mind can make to the idea of "institutions." Did the "Bloedsinnige Yankees" ever put together a more ridiculously contradictory, meaningless assemblage of words!

I respectfully propose a three-semester course at the Columbia Deutsches Haus on (1) our (2) free (3) institutions.

DAVID H. RAY, (Columbia, 1901.)
Forest Hills, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1915.

THE ENZYMIC THEORY.

Dr. Morris's Ideas Applied to Our Own History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Until I read Dr. Robert T. Morris's biological explanation of war in THE NEW YORK TIMES I had always been at a loss to understand the vagaries of such men as Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, Seward, and Lincoln. But now I see it all: Because their undesirable enzymes stimulated the muscles of their tongues they rushed our brutish nation into war. Nor can it be denied that when we found ourselves at war we used weapons. It is a grave charge. Dr. Morris evidently deplores the fact.

If it had not been that Washington, Hamilton and their like had become "bankrupt intellectually" there would have been no American revolution. We could still have been a happy British colony. By this time, no doubt, we should have become a self-governing commonwealth or dominion.

After the enzymic secession of South Carolina from the Union, if Lincoln had not gone "intellectually bankrupt," there might not have been any civil war. To be sure, there might not have been much of a United States. If the citizens of the remnant left, however, carefully treated themselves with "alkalies and water" they could doubtless have controlled their jealousy of the Southern Confederacy.

May I add that many disciples of the inexact sciences—particularly of economics, sociology and biology—are not so very unlike the devout theologian. They demonstrate by means of their science what, in the first place, they believe or want to believe. They use their science to prove their own maxims or ideas. Dr. Morris, (if his letter to you is more than an essay in sardonic and rather grim humor, an expression of appalling pessimism in the presence of this most awful European tragedy) is in the position of the man who would observe the moon through a miscroscope. He finds a rather narrow field of vision.

JOHN EGMONT SCHERMERHORN.
New York, Dec. 15, 1915.

Federal Money in Texas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to compliment you on your leading editorial article of Dec. 7 headed "Turn On the Searchlight." Especially do I desire to thank you for referring to the part played by Texas Congressmen in helping to plunder the Treasury for the purpose of stuffing the pork barrel. When you called attention to $470,000 wasted last year on the Brazos River in Texas you were modest—you merely pointed out a small part of the waste.

There is now a movement under way for robbing the Treasury of some $8,000,000 for the "improvement" of the Colorado River, a capricious stream that under favorable circumstances provides the fish with a small quantity of water for drinking purposes only. The author of this project is Congressman Buchanan, and it is seconded by all the bankers, Chambers of Commerce, and boosters along the stream, who long for a chance to finger a part of the spoil. If the project went through Buchanan's reward would probably be office for life. Any army engineer who recommended this enterprise ought to be court-martialed, and any Congressman who voted for it ought to be put in jail.

M. J. SYMINGTON.
San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 10, 1915.

THE PEDESTRIAN'S RIGHT TO GO SAFELY.

Significance of the Latest Ruling of the Court of Appeals and the Need of a New Statute.

By RICHARD WELLING.
(Second Article.)

New York, Dec. 16, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorial, "Keep Your Eyes Open," reminds us that in the great street war between driver and pedestrian the driver has scored another victory, while his victim has not yet scored.

On June 22 of the present year in your columns I called attention to the arrogance of the driver who has now for so long a time been imperatively blowing his horn on approaching crosswalks that this gross affront, amounting to a technical assault upon the pedestrian, is today allowed to pass as highly respectable usage. (Query: Will the anti-noise crusade take account of this?)

I pointed out a disposition in our Court of Appeals to deal more severely with the driver who runs down a pedestrian on the crosswalks, quoting from the case of Baker vs. Close, 204 N. Y., 92, in which Judge Werner notes this distinction.

The pedestrian whose accident led to this latest victory for the driver (Knapp vs. Barrett, N. Y., L. J., Nov. 30, 1915,) and to your editorial, "Keep Your Eyes Open," was knocked down under the following circumstances: Leaving the rear platform of a car which made a near side stop, and thus left him about thirty feet distant from the crosswalk, he found himself in a snow bank (near side stop advocates take notice) where he was knocked down and run over by an express wagon.

The Judge at the trial charged that the pedestrian must prove that he used ordinary care for his safety before crossing the street.

The pedestrian, in this case a poor old carpenter, swore he had looked and seen nothing coming, (disputed, of course, by the driver,) and another witness swore that the driver's head was turned toward the man next to him, to whom he was talking, and after knocking down and running over the old man the wagon continued with unchecked speed a considerable distance.

The pedestrian paid $7 for a coach to take him home, $14 to the doctor, $12 for medicine, and charged up $11 for a ruined suit of clothes. The injury to his leg causes the bone to protrude when he tries to do carpentering so that he cannot work.

The jury gave him $3,000, and being only a pedestrian, he promptly consented to take $2,000. He had not been entirely smashed up, and was in bed only five weeks. The accident happened five years ago, in 1910, and the Court of Appeals has just reversed the judgment because the Judge's charge did not state "as matter of law" that plaintiff was bound to look both ways before crossing, the jury being told they must merely be satisfied plaintiff had exercised ordinary care for his own safety.

In this case the pedestrian had the disadvantage of coming before a Judge who followed Judge Danforth of the Court of Appeals too literally when he said in Moebus vs. Herrman, 108 N. Y., 354:

> The duty imposed upon a wayfarer at the crossing of a street by the track of a railroad to look both ways does not, as a matter of law, attach to such person when about to cross from one side to the other of a city street;

and again took too literally Judge Werner of the Court of Appeals when he said, in Baker vs. Close, 204 N. Y., 92, (1912, two years after the date of our pedestrian's accident):

> The rigorous rule applicable to steam railroad crossings is necessarily relaxed at the usual street crossings, and the footman is not required, as a matter of law, to look both ways and listen, but only to exercise such reasonable care as the case requires.

This reasonable care the jury found the pedestrian had exercised, but the Judge had not charged that "as a matter of law" he must look both ways before crossing the street, so that whether the jury believed he had so looked or not he must lose his case, and one more obstacle must be placed in the way of recovery by pedestrians generally.

Perhaps if he had reached the Court of Appeals about the time Judge Werner was quoting with approval Judge Danforth as above, he would now be possessed of his $3,000; but it is one of those intellectual operations that Judges delight in to discover that certain portions of an opinion were not essential to the decision, (as we lawyers say, were "obiter,") and just as a great patron of art may die believing he has given a "Leonardo" to the Metropolitan Museum, while later on the connoisseurs agree it was a wrong attribution, so great Judges pass away believing they have settled certain legal principles, but their successors on the bench discover those statements were mere obiter dicta.

The fact stands out bold and clear that an undivided Court of Appeals on two occasions remarked upon the great weight of locomotives and the high rate of speed necessary to insure efficient railroad service demanding greater watchfulness of the pedestrian in crossing a railroad track than when crossing a city street, where Judge Werner expressly referred to the greater ease with which automobiles can be controlled, and that now the court explicitly states there is no such distinction.

As already remarked, the street driver (whether of horses or automobiles) has scored again. The court now classes him with the locomotive engineer. He has moved up in the scale of importance, and he can exact of the pedestrian all the legal requirements of a great railroad corporation before he can be successfully sued.

The 20,000 wounded and 5,000 deaths in the last year evidently appear to the court as 20,000 pedestrian misdemeanants, (the European idea,) and thereupon the court stiffens the rule against those who try to recover damages!

But my only object in detailing the misfortunes of the pedestrian carpenter is that we may realize the need of a statute giving pedestrians some right of way over crosswalks. Our admirable Police Department has already evolved a law throwing the burden of proof on the driver to clear himself where he runs down a pedestrian on the crosswalk. This failed to pass the last Legislature, Twenty thousand accidents and nearly 500 deaths in a year have done much to develop public opinion.

It was a great lesson to pedestrians when the Grand Jury failed to indict in the case of Karl Bitter, the sculptor, who with his wife, on the east side of Broadway, opposite the Opera House, was run down by an automobile going south on the wrong side of Broadway! Since then it has come to the writer's knowledge that a member of another Grand Jury has expressed profound disgust at the failure of his fellow-members to indict automobile drivers in flagrant cases.

Pedestrians will please, therefore, take warning that the Grand Jury is for the most part made up of the very well-to-do members of society, largely automobile owners. One cannot hope for indictments from them. In several years there will not be a case as strong as the Karl Bitter case.

Remember also that the Court of Appeals has just made it harder for the pedestrian to recover in a civil suit. No one believes that adequate protection for pedestrians can be had from a system of law, admirable though it may be in other respects, yet based on precedents made when buildings four stories in height lined the streets and adequately accommodated the population, where a horn was permitted to a "coach and four" which could only be stopped by a clumsy brake, (any one of a dozen big family automobiles in sight at a given moment today outweighing the old coach!)—no one believes such a system can without the aid of a statute adequately protect the pedestrian.

Therefore we should all hold up the hands of our Police Department in its efforts to control the issue of automobile licenses—a reform of importance equal to that of the proposed law about crosswalks.

We should watch the progress of that law in the State Legislature with a determination to see it enacted.

RICHARD WELLING.

Belshazzar's Kingdom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent Teuton prediction that Britain will share the fate of Belshazzar's Kingdom is obviously inspired. According to the higher criticism with which everybody is familiar; according also to the cuneiform inscriptions, which everybody reads, Belshazzar had no kingdom. Even otherwise, the fluidic hand that shook on a palace wall the luminous hierograms of his doom could not have alarmed him greatly. He never saw them. He had no palace. He did not exist.

EDGAR SALTUS.
New York, Dec. 16, 1915.

Coats vs. Buttons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the gentleman who finds it very "unkultural," not to say cruel, to cut off buttons from the uniform of a captive German prisoner, will read the papers of a year ago, he will find that the German captors of French and English prisoners took their coats, buttons and all, leaving them exposed to the bitterest Winter weather without covering.

New York, Dec. 15, 1915. F. C.

French Souvenirs of 1870.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I beg a short space in your valuable paper on behalf of the French and English soldiers? Some time ago Miss Carrie Otis-Cox, an American, who for many years has resided in France, doing much for the soldiers since the war began, sent me several hundred booklets to be sold to help care for the wounded, and especially the blind of both nations, proceeds to be divided equally. These little booklets are printed in French under the title of "Pages Normandes," and are a collection of souvenirs of the war of 1870, collected by Miss Cox, with a preface by M. Louis Brundeau, Senator.

I have disposed of many among my French friends and acquaintances, but have a few left which Messrs. Brentano & Co. have kindly consented to place on sale for me, hoping thereby to reach many Americans who speak or read French, and who during this season of cheer will be glad to give a little to spread some of the joy of this season to the sufferers across the water. The price of this little book is only 25 cents.

MRS. M. F. DUNNE.
Weehawken, N. J., Dec. 10, 1915.

THE NATION TO ITS FOREIGN-BORN

"Make thee my knight? My knights are sworn to vows
Of utter hardihood, utter gentleness
And, loving, utter faithfulness in love."
—*Tennyson.*

Front face! Are you prepared to do your part?
Come here and tell me so; I know you can.
Stand straight and answer squarely, heart to heart;
You're not a grain of dust to step on, man!
Look up! The truth! I mean to try you out
When passion's heat is white, to search you through
And see if anywhere there lives a doubt
To whom and where your loyalty is due.

You're stanchly true? Then breathe a holy vow
That, come what may, your soul will cling to me.
I sheltered you, when first you came, and, now,
I want your faith and deeds, if need there be.
But if your thoughts go fondly back to where,
A subject once, you ate your potted meat,
Or where you scraped and bowed to kings, why there
You must return. You cannot stand white heat.

There is no middle course for loyalty,
And love should never waver. She who nursed
Your brawn and brain and soul, who dubbed you free,
Should stand alone in love, in duty first.
All this you stand resolved to pledge anew?
You call to witness Him that rules above?
Then rise, Sir Knight, my future rests on you,
On all your utter faith, your utter love!

ELIAS LIEBERMAN.

HISTORY OF DANCE TOLD IN PAGEANT

Novel Costuming and Color Effects in "Terpsichore" at Bazaar for St. Mark's Hospital.

THE EGYPTIAN GROUP FIRST

Mrs. Langtry Recites Prologue Written by John Kendrick Bangs—"Mother Goose" at Plaza.

Society was attracted yesterday by several charitable entertainments, including the pageant produced last night at the Grand Central Palace, where the bazaar for St. Mark's Hospital is in progress.

A large assembly received the pageant, which was entitled "Terpsichore," with enthusiasm, the history of the dance from the days of antiquity down to the nineteenth century being shown on a large stage in the Grecian-like theatre. The pageant was devised and staged by John Murray Anderson, and will be repeated this afternoon and tonight. Mrs. Langtry recited the prologue, written by John Kendrick Bangs.

The costuming and color effects were novel and striking, and after each group of dances the performers made their exit through the amphitheatre. First came the Egyptian, with Tencita Guerra as the principal dancer; then the Grecian dance, interpreted by the Florence Fleming Noyes rhythmic dancers. During the interlude between the dances of antiquity and those of the middle ages Mrs. Adrian Hoffman Joline played the virginal, an instrument which dates back to the sixteenth century, and Paul Kefer played the viola da gamba.

Middle Ages Torch Dance.

The torch dance of the middle ages was effective, also the pavane, a dance popular during the reign of Henry III., and interpreted by the Misses Agnes de Selding and Ruth Davies, whose beauty and quaint costumes made a distinct impression. After these two groups a trio appeared, including Miss Pelton-Jones, who played the harpsichord, in a gown of the time of Louis XVI. costume, and Mr. Kefer, and Roscoe Possell. Chauncey Olcott followed in old English and Irish ballads.

The dances of the Renaissance included the gavotte and the minuet. The Misses Fuller appeared in English folk-songs, then came the dances of the nineteenth century, with Miss Emmy Whelen and Mr. Anderson in a dance popular in 1854. Miss Margaret Severn recited the epilogue.

Benefit for Child's Hospital.

Old Mother Goose took possession of the stage in the ballroom at the Plaza last night, at the performance given by the members of St. Christopher League in aid of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital. The program was divided into three parts, morning, noon, and night, each part consisting of songs and skits applicable to that particular part of the day. Mother Goose appeared in the morning division, in which there was also a hunting scene. A sketch of Neapolitan life, a pastoral, and a skating dance were features in the second group, and the program ended with a carnival.

Mrs. Vivian Burnett played Mother Goose, and Henry K. Hardon was the Pie Man. Children from the nursery interpreted Little Jack Horner, Simple Simon, and Humpty-Dumpty. The Misses Dorothy Taylor, Marian Whittaker, Molly Lord, Carmelena Sizer, Marie Thayer, Prudence Sterry, Helen Geer, Marjorie North, Eunice Clapp, Katherine Thaw, Anna Ballard, Ruth Rhein, and Mary Kopper, were among the girls who appeared.

Christmas Fair at the Ritz.

Fortune telling, moving pictures, and dancing attracted the crowd at the tea dance and Christmas fair held yesterday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton, in aid of the orthopaedic ward of the Post Graduate Hospital. Among the debutantes who served tea were the Misses Helen Alexander, Mercer French, Grace Bristed, Dorothy Greer, Geraldine Adee, Maud Kahn, Frederica Bull, Sarah Larkin, Peggy Busk, Anstiss de Veaux, Constance Cappell, Maryanna Lincoln, and Madeleine Carey. Miss Margaret Winslow was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

A DANCE FOR MISS BACHE.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache Entertains for Her Daughter at Sherry's.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache gave a dance last night at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Kathryn King Bache. The tapestry suite was taken for it, and a buffet supper was served. The guests asked included the Misses Maud Kahn, Florence Gilbert, Clara McConnell, Lentilhon and Alma Gilford, Maude L. O'Brien, Florence Gilbert, Wealthy Lewis, Eunice Clapp, Prudence Sterry, Helen Geer, Jean and Margery Stout, Mabel Alker, Dorothy Battie, Marie Jordan, Hester Barrows, Edith Adams, Helen Eilberk, Beth Leary, Carla von Bergen, Claudia Johnson, Janet Gregory, Mildred Holmes; also Morris Pryor, L. Floyd Jones, Robert and Cord Meyer, Harold Content, Russell Dougherty, W. Sergeant Bonner, Juan Ceballos, Robert L. Brown, Carroll Alker, Frederic McDonell, and Frederick Cunningham.

Serbian Benefit at Mrs. Astor's.

The artists who will appear at the matinée on Tuesday next at the home of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue, to be given for the Serbian Relief Fund are Mme. Paviowa, Mme. Nize Lyska, Mrs. Langtry, Ethel Barrymore, and Lou-Tellegen. Mrs. H. H. Jenkins of 232 Madison Avenue is in charge of the sale of tickets.

Gov. Whitman Is at the St. Regis.

Governor Whitman, accompanied by his Military Aide, Captain Lorillard Spencer, arrived at Grand Central Station from Albany on the 6:40 train last evening. He immediately went to the Hotel St. Regis, where he declined to be interviewed.

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RECEPTIONS FOR BUDS.

Misses Ethel H. Simmons and Harriet McKee Are Introduced.

Débutante receptions and luncheons, dinners and dances and several entertainments for their elders filled yesterday's social program.

Mrs. Charles H. Simmons gave a reception at 777 Madison Avenue to introduce her daughter, Miss Ethel Horner Simmons, and a dinner followed by dancing completed the day. Mrs. Simmons and Miss Simmons were assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. Culbert Palmer and the Misses Dorothea Camp, Isabel Yeomans, Mary Hartshorne, Mary Francke, Margaret Baker, Charlotte Platt, Dorothy Darrell, Ruth Simmons, Florence Lincoln, Helen Barrett, Mabel Coutts, Hope Williams, Helen Porter, Lily Ruperti, Elizabeth Jennings, Sylvia Holt, Mary Allerton Cushman, Anna Rathbone, Marion Perry, Roxana W. Bowen, Grace Franklin, and Doris Taylor of Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Sutton McKee of 880 Park Avenue introduced her daughter, Miss Harriet McKee, at a reception followed by a dinner and dancing, and several of the Winter's buds assisted. Miss McKee will spend next week in Washington, D. C., where she is to assist Miss Katharine Harlow at her coming-out tea, and will also attend Mrs. Charles Bell's ball and other entertainments for débutantes.

Miss Elizabeth Jennings entertained at the home of her mother, Mrs. Philip B. Jennings, 27 West Fiftieth Street, with a luncheon for other buds. The guests included the Misses Rachel Fitler, Mary Wurts, and Sarah Penrose from Philadelphia, and the Misses Josephine Bedle, Grace H. Jenkins, Kathryn, and Virginia Kimball, Anna Rathbone, Marion Townsend, Madge Lesher, Margaret Warren, Grace Franklin, Maude O'Brien, Lilian Palmer, and also Mrs. Edward Stevens.

Mrs. Ira Barrows of 521 Park Avenue gave a theatre party followed by a supper and dancing at her residence for Miss Rachel Fitler of Philadelphia, a bud of the Winter. The other guests were the Misses Sarah Penrose, Muriel Wiggin, Frances L. Riker, Marion Townsend, Margaret Dickson, Elise F. Rice, Genevieve Mangam, Constance Chappell, Madge Lesher, May Wurts, and Frederica Bull.

MRS. W. S. WEBB, HOSTESS.

Gives a Dinner Dance at Sherry's for Misses Markoe and Howard.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb was the hostess last evening at a dinner dance at Sherry's for Miss Annette Markoe, the daughter of Mrs. James Wetmore Markoe, and Miss Elizabeth Stuyvesant Howard, the daughter of Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, both débutantes of the season. It is the first large entertainment Mrs. Webb has given in several years.

The dinner guests were seated at four large tables in the small ballroom and afterward fifty additional guests came in for the dancing. A supper was served after midnight.

Mrs. Webb and the débutantes received together. The dinner guests were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. W. A. M. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Le C. Roome, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Sargent, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Fuiltzer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles McK. Miller, and the Misses Mary Jay Schieffelin, Pauline Bacon, Gabrielle Warren, Marie Bradish Johnson, Helen Hamilton, Mary Alexander, Irene L. Gibson, Mary Pyne, Marie Louise Emmet, Anna Alexandre, Adrienne Iselin, Audrey Hoffman.

SOCIETY WOMEN AT SALE.

A Charles II. Reception Suite Brings $260 at Silo's Galleries.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Andrew N. Williams, Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Burke Roche, Dr. Henry E. Fritz, John A. Stewart, Jr., E. L. Field, and S. W. Andrews were among the purchasers at the sale of foreign furniture, textiles, &c., at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. The returns for the afternoon's sale were $7,365.

An old Hepplewhite mahogany buffet went for $100; two old French vases of red marble and ormolu, $124; a three-piece carved Charles II. walnut and cane reception suite, $260, and an Elizabethan oak cupboard, $95.

Other cabinet pieces and tapestries will be sold this afternoon, with a few pieces of pearl and diamond jewelry.

BENEDICT PARTY IN HAVANA.

Commodore and His Guests to Go on a Fishing Trip with Menocal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—Commodore E. C. Benedict, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Huntington, Dr. Thomas J. Preston, and H. J. Preston, arrived today aboard the Benedict yacht Oneida.

Tomorrow morning the members of the party will be the guests of President Menocal. The President has invited a number of prominent persons to go on a fishing trip off the north coast, and tomorrow evening his guests will start, some of them on his own yacht and some on the Oneida.

Barnard Sophomores Dance.

The sophomores of Barnard College gave a dance last night in the Thompson Gymnasium of the Teacher's College. On the receiving line were Dean Gildersleeve, Hildegarde Diechman, Chairman of the dance; Millie Griffiths, the Sophomore President, and Miss Bugle, Miss Latha, and Miss Howard of the faculty. It was an early dance as dances in the Thompson Gymnasium must close at midnight.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. James Blanchard Clews gave a dinner last evening at their residence, 1,039 Fifth Avenue. There were thirty guests, and the Governor and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman were the guests of honor.

Mrs. George E. Turnure will give a theatre party followed by a supper and dancing, on Jan. 5 for Miss Grace Bristed.

Mr. and Mrs. George Arents, Jr., gave a large dinner last night at their home, 524 Fifth Avenue, which was followed by a moving picture drama, "The Plowshare," in the Henry H. Room, and after it there was vaudeville, dancing, and a supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Squires of 260 West Seventy-sixth Street, will celebrate their silver wedding anniversary with a reception at their home on New Year's Day.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bird will give a dinner dance at the Hotel Gotham on next Tuesday evening.

Mrs. A. G. Learned of 36 Gramercy Park is entertaining with a luncheon and musicale at her home today.

Débutante receptions and tea dances will be held today for the Misses Mary M. Hartshorne, Margaret Thompson, Vivien Maxwell, and Adelaide Keys.

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GEM OWNER FOUND; SANDWICH MAN FREE

He's Still Penniless, but Glad Mrs. A. F. Miller Got Her Jewels Back.

NO REWARD FOR HIM SO FAR

$3,000 Worth of Diamonds Found in Forty-second Street Part of $8,000 Loot Stolen in Norwalk.

All the world seems platinum to Robert Decker, sandwich man, who yesterday was released from prison after the watch and jewels which he found in West Forty-second Street, were identified as her property by Mrs. Alvin Ford Miller of Pelham Manor, N. Y.

She is the daughter of Judge Alfred E. Austin of Norwalk, Conn., and it was while visiting her father's house at 24 West Avenue, in that city, that thieves entered and stole her jewels which she values at $8,000 in money and holds priceless for their associations.

The police have turned over to her a platinum watch, diamond incrusted, and valued at $1,000; a necklace, worth $1,500, and a $500 brooch, making $3,000 in all. Mrs. Miller had offered a reward of $500 for the return of the entire jewel box and she hesitates as to how she shall pay the reward. She may give something to the sandwich man, yet she feels that the detective who saw Decker's wife in the act of attempting to pawn the platinum watch for $2 is entitled to compensation. She will consult counsel as to what is best to be done. So she told Decker that she would see him in a day or so, and he, penniless but free, trudged to his home at 64 Bedford Street and took to his bed.

The jewels were stolen on the afternoon of Dec. 8 and as THE TIMES has told, they were found the following morning by the man of the signboards as he was going to his work for an uptown theatre. The burglar or burglars had evidently believed that they were pursued and had dropped them into a sand car, or under it, and when it lumbered away Decker had picked up the cache.

Thought Gems Were Glass.

It is duly prescribed by law that when one finds property he must use due diligence to ascertain the owner. Decker, thinking that the platinum was plated silver and the diamonds glass, saw no harm in their being pawned for money to buy food. The police locked up Decker on the technical charge of grand larceny. Those who find things of value in the street may therefore take heed as to what they do, like Decker, the sandwich man, who finds this a hard a world in which to win bread. He spent Thursday night in Police Headquarters, where he gleaned certain legal knowledge to the effect that he should have waited for at least six months before letting his wife or to exchange jewels to dinner, and then only after he had given due notice to the public.

Decker was arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Koenig in the Yorkville Police Court. There Detective Clark, who arrested him, told the Judge that he believed the story of the finding, but asked that Decker be held until the arrival of Mrs. Miller, from whom a telephone message had been received at Police Headquarters. The Magistrate granted this request reluctantly, for he declared that it hardly seemed fair to hold the man on such a charge.

Mrs. Miller arrived form Norwalk late in the afternoon and at once went to the court. She said that she had never seen Decker before, and that she did not believe that he was in any way connected with the thefts. The jewels had been taken by porch climbers while the Austin family were at afternoon tea. There had been seen near the house not long before a large brown automobile in which there were a man and a woman. Such a machine as this has been described as touring Connecticut and leaving behind it a wake of robbery.

Glad Jewels are Returned.

Decker, although he had concealed the gems, seems to have had no idea that there was as much money in the world as they represented, for every time that thousands were mentioned he gave a start and stared at the owner. After his discharge the sandwich man went back to the tenement room where he lives with his wife and child—and it was not long before he had stretched his body on a couch, his sandwich racks and weary after a night on boards in a cell.

"The lady," answered Decker, drowsily, when he was asked about his affairs, "said that she would see me again. No, she didn't give me anything. Isn't it a fine thing to sleep? The theatre people say that the job is still mine. I haven't any more jewels, and I'm glad of that, too."

Mrs. Miller, accompanied by Detective Claire, went the round of pawnshops, but she did not find any sign of any more of her missing jewels. She told the police that they were nearly all family heirlooms, and that she had inherited most of them from her aunt, Mrs. Augusta Fost of New York.

Among them which are still missing are a large gold ring with a ruby in the centre and diamonds on each side. The red gem is slightly scratched. The stones weigh three and a half carats each, and the ring is valued at $1,500. It was an engagement ring. There is also a lady's ring with a ruby in the centre and two diamonds of one and a half carats each, valued at $1,200.

There is a marquise diamond ring from which one stone is missing, and this jewel is worth $1,000. Another ring is set with a fine canary colored stone. There are several other less important ones. The police are still in search of the balance of the loot.

FIVE KILLED IN WRECK.

Score of Passengers Injured on the B. & O. Near Chester, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 17.—Five persons were killed and a score injured when a service train of empty passenger coaches plowed through an eastbound accommodation on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Felton Station, three miles south of here, at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The dead were: "Big Joe" Kelly, 45 years old, of Wilmington, Del., for many years a trainman; Dan Tollinger of Philadelphia, a car inspector; A. O. Taylor of Wilmington, Del., and two unidentified negro passengers.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux)—E. C. Brown, E. J. Conli, Miss L. Cummins, Henri Covelle, Mrs. Phoebe Doughty, Miss Nina Estabrook, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Goddard, C. C. Hoer, Mrs. M. Girard, Dr. C. Glasgow, Frederick C. Havemeyer, John Harrington, L. W. Hitt, Miss R. Harl, A. W. Lawrence, Charles Martin, Mrs. M. S. Perkins, Miss Elizebath Perkins, Irving S. Waterman, W. Ball, H. E. Nolan, L. A. Stimson, Dr. C. King, Miss Luce Barbiot, and Mrs. A. Tyler Harbeson.

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool) — Alden D. Aldrich, G. G. Avery, Rudloph Beck, T. W. Benolet, Dr. and Mrs. Silas Bent, David Carnegie, H. C. Cutler, Miss Dorothy Goodwin, J. Devlin, W. B. Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gavin, John Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gorman, G. A. Grahame, J. A. Han, R. J. Haley, J. A. Harmon, John J. Howard, F. H. Hardinge, C. M. Hallard, Daniel Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. B. L. Lockett, M. Lewis, J. S. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Messenger, J. R. Nelson, Miss Nita M. Nicholls, L. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Homer A. Smith, Mrs. Allan G. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Scully, Mrs. J. Taylor, H. W. Suydam, G. Wade, H. M. Wiesler, Mrs. S. Taylor, Mrs. J. H. Peck, and Miss C. Reutz-Rees.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday from London on the Minnehaha were:

Mrs. D. Bigelow, Miss Dorothy Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burleu, Edward Clayton, Mrs. R. C. Epsom, J. E. Forbes, Mrs. B. M. R. Hart, Miss Florence M. Hart, Ernest A. Hopson, Edward Johnson, J. B. Lofting, E. P. Morris, Captain Arthur Neagle, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Osborne, George E. Pingree, Mrs. Sarah Rudd, Miss Madge Rudd, H. L. Webb, William Walters, and James Wagstaffe.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Mr. Casals, Soloist—Mr. Damrosch's "Iphigenia" Music Heard.

At the afternoon concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra yesterday in Aeolian Hall the solo performer was Mr. Pablo Casals, who appeared twice, once in Edward Lalo's violoncello concerto in D minor, and again in an obbligato in Walter Damrosch's incidental music for "Iphigenia in Aulis." In this music Miss Merle Alcock, a mezzo soprano, also appeared. The beginning of the program was devoted to Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," which was well played by the orchestra, not without much of its poetical significance and without forcing the attempt to gain it.

The appearance of the great Spanish violoncellist must always be accounted notable. The concerto of Lalo is not of itself a musical masterpiece, though it is interesting, full of character, and in the last two movements showing something of the Spanish influences in rhythm and melody that appear in other of his compositions. It is skillfully written for the instrument, making large demands upon the performer but few that are contrary to its nature, yet a work requiring the highest art of the virtuoso. Mr. Casals's playing was of the greatest beauty in finish of phrasing, richness and quality of tone, rhythm, the expressiveness of his cantilena, and the perfection of his mechanism, the unobtrusiveness of art that conceals art. It was a remarkable performance, and recognized as such by the audience.

Mr. Damrosch's incidental music to "Iphigenia in Aulis" was composed for the performance of Euripides's drama in the open-air Greek theatre at the University of California, Berkeley, last Summer, and was heard for the first time in New York. Five principal selections were presented, some with subdivisions. There is a broad and seriously conceived prelude, in the midst of which there is a mezzo-soprano solo representing the Muse of Tragedy. The "Entrance of the Maidens of Chalcis" is the most ingratiating of all that was played yesterday, rigorous and picturesque music, pleasingly melodious with a swinging rhythm and effective orchestration. "melodrama and dance" describes graphically Achilles racing the chariot; two following "melodramas" are tuneful scores for harps, flutes and clarinets.

In the "Hymn to Artemis" there is another solo for mezzo soprano, and in "Iphigenia's Farewell," following it, a broadly flowing melody for violoncello obbligato played by Mr. Casals. The last selection was "The Miracle" and the "Battle Song of the Greeks," the latter of course expressed in a blare of martial music, and both with some ingenious contrapuntal use of themes previously heard.

Such music necessarily does not count in a concert performance for all it is worth; for it is projected as the accompaniment of action and of stage pictures, and without them some of its meaning is lost, yet it held its own well in the concert hall as music of substantial texture, even though not always of the highest distinction, musicwritten with knowledge and abundant facility, a creditable contribution to American art.

Miss Merle Alcock, who sang the solos, has a voice of real beauty, smoothness and fine quality, a cultivated and artistic style. Her diction was especially to be praised.

CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY.

Carolyn Beebe's New Organization Gives Its First Concert.

A new organization called the New York Chamber Music Society, which consists of a pianist and players of the stringed and wood-wind instruments, gave the first of a series of free concerts in Aeolian Hall last night. The Directors are Carolyn Beebe, a pianist who has devoted much of her time to ensemble playing, and Gustave Langenus, a well known clarinettist. The others are men known in the orchestras and elsewhere as excellent players of the various instruments they represent.

The program consisted, as it naturally would, owing to the combinations of instruments used, of music that is not often heard. It began with a quintet in E flat, by Mozart, a relic of the days when quartets and quintets were written in profusion and with far less feeling that they were momentous compositions than was the case in the later era represented by the second work on last night's program, Brahms's Quintet in B minor for clarinet and strings. The concluding number was Wolf-Ferrari's Kammer-symphonie in B flat for piano, strings, flute, oboe, clarinet, and horn.

In their various combinations the players disclosed the unanimity and nicety of co-operation for good ensemble. Individually they are excellent for the most part and there is no reason why their future hearings, even if they do appeal to a special audience, should not prove interesting and valuable contributions to the general scheme of concert giving.

Ruth St. Denis in Dance Recitals.

Ruth St. Denis, who has not been seen in New York in several years, will give a series of four dance recitals in the Hudson Theatre the week of Dec. 27. She will be assisted by a company of solo dancers, Grecian ensemble, and a troupe of native Hindoo dancers. Her repertoire will include Oriental, classical, Hawaiian, and modern dance numbers.

Will Produce "The Merry Wives."

After a conference with Viola Allen, who is to appear as a co-star with him in Shakespearean productions, James K. Hackett announced yesterday that the comedy that would follow their revival of "Macbeth" would be "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Mr. Hackett will play the rôle of Falstaff, in which his father achieved great success, and Miss Allen will be Mistress Ford. Either before or after the production of the comedy, "Othello" will be given.

Flotow's "Marta" Sung Again.

Flotow's "Marta" was repeated last night at the Metropolitan Opera House with the same cast as sang it for the first time here last week, including Mmes. Hempel and Ober and Messrs. Caruso, De Luca, and Malatesta in the principal rôles. Mr. Bavagnoli conducted.

A Green Jade Buddha Sold for $95.

A green jade Buddha, the figure with outstretched arms holding a Buddhist alms bowls of the Charles E. Locke collection, sold for $95 yesterday at the American Art Galleries, going to E. I. Farmer. For Chinese white jade dragon flash, Ch'ienlung period, J. Sparks paid $57.50. There will be blue and white Chinese pottery in the closing sale this afternoon. The total returns to date are $1,791.

DIDN'T RAID SUFFRAGETTES.

But London Police Did Seize Secret Printing Plant in Garage.

LONDON, Dec. 17. — The seizure of Britannia, the official organ of the Women's Social and Political Union, has brought the suffragettes and Scotland Yard, after a long truce, into their old attitude of mutual recrimination. A statement issued by Scotland Yard today denies certain suffragette accounts of the raid and says:

"There was no raid at headquarters, but a printing press, which had been secretly installed on Wednesday afternoon in a garage in Kensington, was seized the same evening by the order of a military authority."

KITCHENER NOT ENGAGED.

Official Announcement Says the Report is "Absolutely Untrue."

LONDON, Dec. 17.—It was officially announced tonight by the private secretary to Earl Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, that the report of the engagement of Lord Kitchener to the Dowager Countess of Minto was untrue. The announcement says:

"The report is absolutely untrue and without any foundation."

Sylvester Lawton Blood.

Sylvester Lawton Blood, a retired banker, and formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 273 Henry Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 71 years. He was for many years head of the firm of S. L. Blood & Co., of Wall Street, and retired five years ago. Mr. Blood was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Crescent Athletic and Hamilton Clubs of Brooklyn, and the Lotus Club of Manhattan. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Isabella M. Squires Blood.

EARL DE LA WARR DIES AT MESSINA

Head of English Family, After One of Whose Ancestors State of Delaware Was Named.

STRICKEN IN DARDANELLES

Son of the Late Lord Sackville Was a Boer War Veteran, and Twice Married and Twice Divorced.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Earl de la Warr, head of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in England, after one of whose ancestors the State of Delaware was named, died yesterday at Messina, from rheumatism followed by pneumonia, contracted while serving in the Dardanelles. He was 46 years old and succeeded to the title in 1896.

Gilbert George Reginald Sackville was the eighth Earl De la Warr, and was descended from Baron De la Warr, who received his title in 1209. He was a veteran of the Boer War, during which he served with Bethune's Horse, and acquitted himself with distinction.

His career was one that brought him frequently before the public. He was twice married and twice divorced. His first wife, who was the Hon. Muriel Agnes Brassey, second daughter of the first Baron Brassey, and whom he married in 1891, divorced him in 1902. During the following year he married Miss Hilda Tredcroft, the third daughter of Colonel C. Lennox Treadcroft of Glen Ancrum, Guildford, who divorced him in 1914. She started action for the restitution of conjugal rights just ten years after being married, it being understood that this was preliminary to proceedings for absolute divorce. She charged that the Earl had deserted her. The absolute divorce was granted in April, 1914, on the grounds of desertion and misconduct.

During the same month he visited this country and toured the State of Delaware, where Governor Miller gave him a luncheon at the Wilmington Country Club. At this time he denied that he had lent his name to the wildcat undertakings of the promoter Hooley in London, but he was severely criticised by the Judge for doing this, during the Hooley bankruptcy proceedings. The Judge said that in addition to lending his name, Earl had given Hooley a certain amount of social backing.

While considered wealthy the Earl's income was greatly increased in 1907, when very rich coal and iron deposits were found on his Sussex estate. It was said at the time that this was fortunate as he was a good business man and possessed business abilities that were more American than English.

Earl De la Warr was Chairman of the Boxhill Town Council, Captain of the Boxhill Fire Brigade, and a member of the Carlton and Marlborough Clubs of London. He was a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Sussex, and owned estates of about 23,500 acres.

His heir is Lord Buckhurst, now 15 years old and a student at Eton, who was his son by his first wife. In addition two daughters also survive him.

HARRY L. HORTON DIES AT 83

Head of Banking and Brokerage Firm for Nearly Fifty Years.

Harry Lawrence Horton, head of the banking and brokerage firm of H. L. Horton & Co., 60 Broadway, for nearly fifty years, died yesterday at his home, 144 West Fifty-seventh Street, in his eighty-fourth year. He was widely known in the financial district and was born on a farm in Bradford County, Penn. He entered the commission business in Milwaukee in 1865, and he remained there for twelve years, then coming to this city.

In 1867 he founded his late firm, which has been prominent in many important financial transactions and was many times associated with J. Pierpont Morgan. In addition to his brokerage and banking business, Mr. Horton constructed and operated water plans on Staten Island, which he later sold to the city.

He was a member of the Union League, Manhattan, Lawyers', New York Athletic, Bankers', and Recess Luncheon Clubs, and belonged to many other patriotic and business organizations. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Nellie Breed of Milwaukee, who died in 1864. Later he married Miss Sara Patten of this city, who died in 1901. Two daughters survive him.

MRS. MARIA D. B. COX DEAD.

An Incorporator of Colonial Dames of New York Dies Suddenly.

Mrs. Maria Duane Bleecker Cox, wife of Wilmot Townsend Cox, and a member of a Colonial family, died suddenly on Thursday in the Women's Hospital. She was a daughter of the late John Bleecker Miller and Mrs. Cornelia Jones Miller, and was married in 1896.

Mrs. Cox numbered among her ancestors Major Thomas Jones, who came to this country in 1692, after being a soldier of King James of England; John Miller, one of the patentees of East Hampton in 1640; James Duane, member of the Continental Congress in 1774, first Judge of the United States District in New York, and the first Mayor of this city after the Revolution, and Jansen Bleecker, Mayor of Albany in 1700.

She was one of the five incorporators of the Colonial Dames of New York and a former Treasurer of the chapter, and a member of the Order of Colonial Lords of Manor.

DANIEL A. LINDLEY DEAD.

Banker Was Member of Firm That Failed in 1891 for $3,000,000.

Daniel Allen Lindley, a member of the firm of Lindley & Co., bankers and brokers of 100 Broadway, died yesterday from apoplexy at his home, 125 East Twenty-fourth Street, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Natal, Africa, and came to this country with his parents when a boy of 12. Nearly fifty years ago he became a Wall Street broker, and in 1891 became a member of the firm of Post, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., which failed in November of that year for more than $3,000,000.

Tim McMahon.

Tim McMahon, a prominent vaudeville actor, died yesterday in the Flower Hospital after an illness of several weeks from typhoid pneumonia. For thirteen years with Mrs. McMahon he had toured the halls of the United States, Great Britain, and Australia. The team was known as McMahon and Chappelle. More recently he was identified with a vaudeville act known as McMahon's Pullman Porter Maids. Before going into the varieties Mr. McMahon was one of the principal comedians of the Primrose & West Minstrels. He was one of the original members of the White Rats, and the body will lie in state in the clubrooms today from 12 to 1 o'clock. The funeral services will be conducted by Fred Niblo, Junie McCree, Mac Barnes, Louis Frohoff, and Harry Mountford.

George W. Linch.

George W. Linch, receiver of the Second Avenue Railroad Company since 1908, died on Wednesday at his home, 146 West Ninety-third Street. He was identified for many years with the surface and elevated lines of this city and was a Director of the Central Crosstown Railroad, Secretary-Treasurer and a Director of the Christopher and Tenth Streets Railroad Company, and in 1900 was elected President of the Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Road, a part of the Third Avenue Railroad, of which he previously had been Superintendent.

51 Pearls
728 Grains
$125,000
MARCUS & CO.
purchased this rare necklace from an old estate. It is being offered at less than its present value.
This is an opportunity to secure a large, fine pearl necklace at the price prevailing years ago. On exhibition at the salesrooms of
Marcus & Company
544 Fifth Avenue, New York

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

FEINGOLD.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Feingold, 844 Kelly St., announce the birth of a daughter, Dec. 17, 1915.

Engaged.

WEISS—ROTH.—Mr. and Mrs. Ignatz Roth of 102 West 121st St. announce the engagement of their daughter Mildred to William Weiss.

BILLET—RIESS.—Sadie Riess to Barney Billet.

HAUSER—JASKORO.—Rose Jaskoro to Isaac Hauser.

HORWITZ—WARTELS.—Martha Wartels to William Horwitz.

ISAACS—RAUNHEIM—Estelle Raunheim to Henry S. Isaacs.

MITCHELL—HEIDELBERGER. — Lillian Heidelberger to Ralph Mitchell.

Married

BUCHBINDER—GALLUH.—Dec. 12, Celia Galluh to Maurice Buchbinder.

DANKEIZER—AARON. — Dec. 12, Helen Aaron to Edward Dankeizer.

ELLINS—LINDENBERGER.—Dec. 12, Minnie Lindenberger to Joseph L. Ellins.

LAZAROWITZ—STEINBERG.—Dec. 12, Adeline Steinberg to Samuel Lazarowitz.

VER KRUZEN—WILLE.—Dec. 15, Marguerite L. Wille to William H. Ver Kruzen.

Brooklyn.

HEMMY—WACHTER.—Dec. 15, Louise S. Wachter to Edward Hemmy.

MAUCHER—HOFFMIRE.—Dec. 16, Loraine N. Hoffmire to H. Reno Maruchi, Jr.

Died

ADAMS.—On Dec. 16, 1915, Emeline A. Adams, widow of Joseph H. Adams of Litchfield, Conn., aged 81 years. Funeral service Sunday at 4 P. M. at the residence of Charles Adams, 646 West 158th St. Interment Monday, at Terryville, Conn.

BACHENHEIMER.—Perfect Ashlar Lodge, 604, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend funeral and pay our last tribute to our late brother, Seligman Bachenheimer, on Sunday, 19 A. M., at 518 West 143d St. By order of DAVID KREISLER, Master.
NATHAN UNGER, Secretary.

BLOOD. — Suddenly, on Thursday evening, Dec. 16, at his late residence, 273 Henry St., Brooklyn, Sylvester Lawton Blood, beloved husband of Elizabeth M. Blood. Funeral services on Saturday evening at 8:30. Saratoga and Troy papers please copy.

BROSNAN.—On Wednesday, at her residence, 219 Audubon Av., city, Mary, daughter of Mary J. and the late Dr. John S. Brosnan. Services at Church of the Incarnation, West 175th St., Saturday, 10 A. M. Interment private.

BROWER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1915, at his late residence, Tappan, N. Y., David Brower, aged 67 years. Funeral services Sunday, the 19th inst., at 1 P. M., at the residence of J. William Mabie, on the Old Tappan Road. Interment in Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y.

CARR.—Louisa, Dec. 17, at her residence, 96 West 104th St., services Grace Church, West 104th St., Monday, 10:30 A. M.

COOK.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 16, 1915, Frederick Augustus Cook. Funeral services will be held at the First M. E. Church, North Broadway, Yonkers, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 3 P. M. Interment Lockport, N. Y.

COX. — Suddenly, on Dec. 16, 1915, at the Woman's Hospital, New York City, Maria Duane Bleecker Cox, beloved wife of Wilmot Townsend Cox, and daughter of Cornelia Jones and John Bleecker Miller. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment will be at the convenience of the family.

COX.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with sorrow the death, on Dec. 16, 1915, of Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, a charter member and once Treasurer. Members are requested to attend the funeral services, on Dec. 18, at Trinity Church, at 2:30 P. M.
KATHERINE M. BEEKMAN,
President.
THERESE K. THORNE,
Recording Secretary.

COX.—The Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, New York Branch, with deep regret announcement is made of the death at New York on Dec. 16, 1915, of Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox, late member of this order.
H. LIVINGSTON, President.
K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

CRISSON.—On Dec. 16, 1915, Elizabeth J. Crisson, in her 55th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the late residence, 1,033 Garden St., Hoboken, on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 8 P. M. Interment

$1,550,000,000 OF OUR SHARES TAKEN BACK

Europe Has Sold Huge Amounts of American Stocks Since the Great War Began.

BRITISH PLAN IS NO MENACE

United States Strong Enough Financially to Absorb Issues to be Mobilized in England.

New York bankers in close touch with the British Treasury said yesterday that they did not expect the borrowing scheme which had been formulated as part of the plan for the mobilization of British-held American securities to be resorted to save in exceptional cases. The ordinary procedure under the plan, according to these bankers, will be the outright purchase of securities by the British Government and in turn their outright sale in this market.

It was felt to be necessary to supplement the purchase scheme by a borrowing scheme to meet those cases in which the holders of American securities in Great Britain could not or would not sell, but the purpose of the Government, it was said, will be better accomplished by the outright sale of securities in the United States. Nor is it likely that the borrowing scheme under which the English Government could borrow securities from its English holders upon the payment of a rate of ½ of 1 per cent. over the yield on these securities will be resorted to except in rare cases as an indirect means of obtaining these securities for sale in this market. The reason for this is that while the Government reserves the right to sell any borrowed securities if need be, it undertakes in that event to pay the owners a premium of 2½ per cent. over the market price. Securities bought outright will be paid for at the market price without premium. That, then, will be the cheapest and most advantageous plan for the British Treasury.

Market Here Not Menaced.

Having obtained securities by actual purchase, the British Government could, of course, instead of selling them here, pledge them in loans, but it is not likely to do this, according to the best informed bankers here. If a very large amount had to be realized quickly it would be easier to obtain it by borrowing on the securities than by selling them, for the immediate sale of a huge amount would or might greatly depress the market in the particular securities which England might undertake to sell. But the British Government, it is said, is under no necessity of providing large new sums immediately. It still has at its disposal a substantial portion of the proceeds of the Anglo-French loan, and possibly a balance from other credits as well, and it is in a position, it is said, to proceed leisurely with the task of providing additional money out of the American securities which it is now mobilizing.

This will permit their gradual sale in amounts which this market will be capable of absorbing without difficulty. It has already shown itself able to take a huge amount of securities, and these, so far from causing any disturbance, have been distributed on a rising market. Bankers are convinced that under the conditions now prevailing the market can continue indefinitely to absorb the inflow of securities from Europe. Exact figures of the amount of the securities sold since the outbreak of the war cannot be given, but the sum is a huge one. They include, besides the stocks and bonds shipped here, a large amount of securities which had been held here for European account.

Many Securities Bought Back.

These are the amounts estimated to have been sold by the several countries, the figures, of course, being approximate:

Great Britain	$950,000,000
Germany	300,000,000
France	150,000,000
Holland	100,000,000
Switzerland and other countries	50,000,000
Total	$1,550,000,000

While these figures are named as covering the whole period since the outbreak of the war, the fact is that the great bulk of all the securities disposed of here since the start of the war have been sold during the last twelve months. There were no doubt sales of securities for European account during the period from the end of July to the middle of December last year, but, the Stock Exchanges being closed, no machinery was available for the sale of securities on a very large scale.

The total might be swelled considerably if to the sales since the outbreak of the war be added those which were made in the days before the war on fear of its coming. In the last few days before the outbreak of the war all the countries of Europe having American securities sold them heavily, and some of them, notably Germany were sellers for a long time before the war broke out. Including this pre-war selling, bankers in close touch with German banking affairs put an estimate of close to $1,000,000,000 on the American securities sold by Germany.

Sales Easily Absorbed Here.

Our ability to absorb this huge amount can be traced, of course, to the extraordinary size of our credit trade balance arising out of exports of goods vastly exceeding the amount of goods imported. From Aug. 1 last year to the end of last year, the net trade balance in our favor amounted to $265,000,000, and this year our credit balance in round numbers has been $2,000,000,000, a total trade balance in our favor since the war began of $2,265,000,000. It is out of this that we have paid for the securities which we have taken back from Europe. We have in addition been able to lend great sums, as the grant of a $500,000,000 loan to England and France shows. Not all of this particular loan, however, has yet figured as an offset to our trade balance, for a large amount of the goods to be paid for out of this loan has presumably not yet been shipped out of the country.

It is commonly estimated that interest and dividends on our securities amount to an average of 5 per cent. On this basis the repurchase of the stocks and bonds which we have taken back from Europe has reduced by about $75,000,000 the amount which we have annually to send abroad for interest and dividends. The sales expected to be made under the new mobilization scheme and other European selling are expected to bring a further large reduction in the amount which will have to be remitted abroad for these purposes. It is even thought likely that the net amount will be reduced to nothing by reason of the interest which we will ourselves collect on foreign loans which we are now making.

Inasmuch as the securities now being mobilized by England are expected to be sold gradually in the open market here, bankers believe that there will be no occasion to form a syndicate to take over the securities or to lend on them.

CLOSING $50,000,000 LOAN.

Credit to Eight London Banks to be Made Available Dec. 20.

The $50,000,000 bank loan recently arranged between New York and London banks on collateral deposited in the Bank of England takes effect on Dec. 20.

On that day the subscribing banks in this country will make a deposit of funds in the National City Bank. The latter will pay out the money at once to the credit of the eight London banks, making it possible for them to draw upon their credits immediately.

SILVER SCARCE IN ENGLAND.

Stock of Bullion Shrinks from $5,000,000 to $300,000.

LONDON, Dec. 7, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The substitution of silver for gold coin, following the withdrawal of gold and the issue of paper money in its place, has caused a serious shortage of silver here. Banks are still able to obtain silver in moderate amounts from the Bank of England, but it is becoming scarcer.

A case was recounted in The Star this week of a man who asked for silver in exchange for a gold coin at the Bank of England, and met with a refusal. This is cited to show that the Bank does not wish to encourage the public to draw on its silver.

Since the war, silver has played an increasingly important part in the coinage of European countries, as it has made up the shortage in circulation caused by withdrawal of gold. The reduction in silver imports from the United States and China during the war has further complicated matters. China has been hoarding a vast amount.

The silver held by the bank of England in normal times amounts to about $5,000,000. The latest return shows only $750,000. Six months ago London's stock of silver bullion was estimated at over $5,000,000. Today bullion brokers put it at about $300,000. Within the past few months the quotation of bar silver has advanced from 24 pence an ounce to 27 1-16.

Meantime, both the English and the continental mints are working hard and absorbing large quantities of silver.

SPEYER AND CASSEL REMAIN

Attempt to Oust Them from the Privy Council Fails.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The attempt to deprive Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel of membership in the Privy Council on account of their German birth has been defeated.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Reading, who has had the matter under advisement since arguments were concluded a month ago, delivered his judgment today. He declared that Sir Edgar and Sir Ernest, as naturalized British subjects, had all the rights and privileges of British-born subjects, and therefore were entitled to be members of the Privy Council.

McKenna Not to Resign.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, authorizes the statement that there is no truth in the report published in England that he is likely to be appointed Viceroy of India.

"The statement in the morning papers is the first I have heard of it," he said.

TRADE CHANCE IN ARGENTINA

Importer from Buenos Aires Says Americans Must Lengthen Credits.

If American exporters will try to do business with Argentine merchants along the lines on which European exporters have carried on commerce with them, there is no reason why the United States should not get the lion's share of Argentinian trade, in the opinion of N. Sichirich, a prominent importer of Buenos Aires, who, with his wife and daughter, has been at the Waldorf-Astoria. Otherwise, according to Mr. Sichirich, the business obtained from Argentina on account of the war, will go back to England, Germany, and France after peace has been restored.

"I believe the Argentine Republic offers very large opportunities for your manufacturers and exporters," said Mr. Sichirich yesterday, "if your commercial people adopt the same system of doing business that European houses have practised. But it is really necessary that you come to those terms. The merchants of Argentina are not favoring any one country. They are patronizing that part of the world where they can get the goods they want on the best terms.

"The talk of a direct steamship line from New York to Buenos Aires is old. People who are fathering such projects are looking to get Government subventions, but I do not believe they will succeed. Of course, everybody in business would like to get faster ships and cheaper rates, but the Governments, particularly the American Government, has failed to show any interest in the enterprise.

"Business done with Argentina has to be done on credit. I have been in the habit of giving my customers six or eight months and at times even twelve. Here you ask too much. You practically expect the money as soon as the goods are put on the ship. The war may force some Argentinian merchants to buy in the United States commodities they have been accustomed to get abroad, but if you would keep the trade, you must give long credits. Trade seeks the easiest channels."

APPROVES PHILIPPINE BILL.

Senate Committee Favors Measure for Self-Government of Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A favorable report on the Administration bill to extend the measure of self-government in the Philippines was voted late today by the Senate Philippines Committee at the conclusion of two days of hearings. Senator Lippitt cast the only vote against the report. Two other Republicans, Senators Clapp and Kenyon, joining the Democrats with reservation of the right to offer amendments in the Senate.

The committee made several changes in the bill in line with War Department regulations. The preamble, declaring the purpose of the United States to grant independence when "the people of the Philippine Islands shall have shown themselves to be fitted therefor," now reads when "it will be to the permanent interest of the people of the Philippine Islands."

The provision against polygamy was changed so as to prohibit contracting hereafter of polygamous or plural marriages.

An effort to pass the bill through both houses probably will be made soon after the holidays.

A resolution providing for investigation of the Philippine Government and conditions in the archipelago by a special House committee was introduced today by Representative Miller of Minnesota, who recently visited the islands.

The resolution says that "a competent authority" has asserted that Spanish-American war veterans in the Philippine civil service have been removed without cause, that there have been gross abuses of the civil service rules, and that the Philippine Government is demoralized and incompetent."

Representative Sabath of Illinois introduced a joint resolution for neutralization of the Philippines, in which it is proposed that all interested maritime powers give guarantee for the islands' perpetual neutralization under their protection.

$10,000 for Two Fingers.

A jury before Justice Jaycox in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday decided that two fingers belonging to Frank Wiegel, 16 years old, which he lost while working in a factory, were worth $5,000 each, and awarded him a verdict of $10,000. Wiegel lives at 3,916 Third Avenue. Through his mother, Mrs. Anna Wiegel Dolan, as guardian, he sued to recover $50,000 from the Henry Bosch Paper Company of 549 West Fifty-fourth Street, Manhattan. He had worked for seventeen hours and fell asleep from exhaustion alongside of a cutting machine. He was awakened by pain and found his right hand jammed under the cutting bar of the machine.

Christmas Tree in a Bank.

Employes of the Bankers Trust Company will celebrate tonight with a Christmas party in the banking rooms of the institution. There will be a large Christmas tree in the lobby. Members of the employes' club, their wives, and the women employes of the bank have been invited. Two orchestras will play, and there will be a distribution of presents.

CHRISTMAS TRADE BREAKS RECORDS

Retailers Say Holiday Business Is Ahead of Any Previous Year.

USEFUL GIFTS IN DEMAND

Revival of Skating Brings Demand for Articles Used in the Ice Sport.

The predictions of prominent business men of New York that the holiday trade in the city this year would exceed all expectations were verified yesterday by the unanimous opinions expressed by the heads of the leading retail houses. Estimates of the advance in trade ran from an increase of 20 per cent. to the doubling of last year's business.

The suggestion that the demand for goods exceeded the supply in the light of the unprecedented buying was scouted by everybody. Merchants agreed that they had followed a careful policy of preparedness in view of the threatened invasion of the legion of shoppers, which was noted early in October, and that they were able to furnish whatever was required.

It was asserted that not only in the quantity, but also in the quality of the goods purchased this year was there a vast improvement shown. Without exception, every merchant said that where his customers bought articles costing a dollar last year, now they have bought those costing four or five times more.

In the selection of gifts, according to the manager of a large establishment on Fifth Avenue, the givers are more interested in buying a sensible and practical present than in something that is admired Christmas Day and then put in a corner and forgotten.

"You would be surprised," he said, "how much more real thought the Christmas shopper seems to be putting on his or her list of gifts this season than ever before. We have sold neckwear, hosiery, yes, and fur coats, this year for gifts in an unheard-of quantity. The most popular sort of presents seems to be those that pertain to the comfort of the ice skater. Toques, mufflers, gloves, every kind of fur or woolen appliance of use on the ice are demanded as fast as the manufacturer can supply them."

At Arnold, Constable & Co., on Fifth Avenue, it was said that their business exceeded the expectations of the most optimistic of the firm. A certain rise was to be expected, the management declared, in view of their moving last month, but trade was four times as great in their new home on Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street as when they were on Broadway and Nineteenth.

Lord & Taylor's would not estimate the amount of business they were doing, but gave out the statement that it was the most prosperous year in the company's long history. At the Gorham Company, silversmiths, it was said that the business during this holiday season showed an advance of 20 per cent. over 1912, the high-water mark in prosperity for previous years. Louis Stern of Stern Brothers, on Forty-second Street, summed up the general view of the merchants when he said:

"We have more business this season than any which I can remember. The approach of a record year was seen as early as October, but I do not think anybody expected it would be so great. Yet there is no shortage anywhere in anything desired, for a good stock was laid in, an investment totaling many millions."

OCTOBER FOREIGN TRADE.

Exports and Imports from This Port During the Month.

Details regarding the foreign commerce of the Port of New York for October given out yesterday by Collector Malone, throw some interesting sidelights on the outward movement of trade not heretofore published. Exports for the month reached the big total of $173,709,938, against only $86,-088,309 in the corresponding month of 1914. A rather remarkable thing about imports in October was that they exceeded those of the same period a year ago, the figures being $77,489,232 in October this year, compared with $77,-193,665 in October, 1914. Customs officials said that less manufactured products were received, and more raw material than a year ago.

The exports to England in October had a value of $62,554,991, or more than double those of the same month a year ago when their value was $25,-042,434. Shipments to France nearly tripled in October compared with a year ago, their value being $21,648,512. Italy's purchases out of this port were only a little less than $1,000,000 below those of France. The export movement from New York to European countries in October, compared with the similar period of 1914, is summarized in the following table:

Country.	1914. Value.	1915. Value.
Austria-Hungary	.....	$1,024
Belgium	$229,668	1,685,358
Denmark	5,041,028	1,879,321
France	7,693,297	21,648,512
Germany	.....	2,500
Greece	636,025	1,818,526
Italy	5,108,214	20,595,079
Netherlands	2,366,619	4,811,014
Norway	2,526,416	2,225,483
Portugal	230,207	379,354
Russia	3,577,378	9,885,283
Serbia & Montenegro	.....	162,567
Spain	438,909	1,382,025
Sweden	2,915,119	3,008,260
Switzerland	37,270	265,993
Turkey	14,456	.....
United Kingdom—		
England	28,042,434	62,554,991
Scotland	2,822,283	1,648,593
Ireland	973,605	2,686,903
All other Europe	451,291	409,163
Total	$63,104,219	$137,140,749

Exports to North America, including the West Indies, during the month totaled $11,945,493, an excess of about $3,000,000 over the same month last year, while merchandise bound for South America had a value of $10,037,137, just about double the figures for October, 1914. Argentina led with purchases worth $3,986,784. Shipments to Asia in October were set down at $7,616,880, almost $5,000,000 more than in the corresponding month of 1914, this being due to phenomenally heavy exports of war munitions to Russia via the Far Eastern route. Russian purchases, which in October, 1914, by this route had a value of only $1,050, rose in October of this year to $4,393,556.

Trade with Oceania fell off in October compared with the same month last year, the report showing exports worth $4,079,144 in October this year, compared with $4,764,461 the same month last year. African trade out of New York showed a notable increase in October over the months before. It amounted to $2,890,535, and in October, 1914, was $1,780,737.

English imports here declined somewhat, their value in October being $13,-114,535, compared with $13,296,167 the same month of 1914. French imports were off $1,700,000, while Germany, which in October, 1914, sent into the port merchandise worth $5,106,307, was last October able to get only $1,792,279 through imports here from South America ran up to $222,214,201 in October, a gain of $7,000,000 over the same month last year.

Entries from North America fell off over $1,000,000. Asiatic imports in October were appraised at $12,293,294, compared with $6,803,501 a year ago. Oceania products dropped to $616,130 in October, against $1,973,153 in October, 1914. October imports from the Philippines were down to $74,692, a big drop from the same month a year ago, when their value was $852,019. African imports were $868,384 in October, a gain over the same month last year of over $600,000.

WEEK'S EXPORTS $70,000,000

Shipments from New York Port Grow Tremendously.

Exports from the Port of New York for the week ended Dec. 11, as compiled by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank, totaled $70,370,000. This compares with $22,655,000 for the corresponding week last year, and with $15,023,000 in 1913.

There is no record of any shipment of goods to Germany or Austria or Greece for the week ended Dec. 11. England was the big buyer, goods valued at $24,-570,000 being consigned to that country, exclusive of other English possessions. This compares with $4,630,000 last year and $3,735,000 in 1913. Shipments to Belgium increased $1,500,000 compared with last year; France $8,000,000, Italy $6,000,-000, and Russia $3,000,000. Shipments to Norway fell off, and shipments to Sweden showed a comparatively small increase. All of the countries of South America except Paraguay were bigger buyers than in 1914.

England took $4,000,000 worth of powder, $2,500,000 of projectiles, and $2,000,-000 of empty shells. The exports of war materials, according to the bank's report, continue to run at the rate of $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 a day.

The exports of sugar last week amounted to $1,153,000, compared with only $33,-000 last year. Only $92,000 of gasoline was sent abroad, and about $1,000,000 of naphtha. Canned salmon and beef continue to be favorite foods for the Allies, according to the trade reports.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:19|Sun sets..4:34|Moon sets..4:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:17	5:41	11:37	11:43
Governors Island	5:57	6:21	12:24	12:00
Hell Gate	7:47	8:11	2:04	1:40

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 17.

SS Minnehaha, London, Dec. 6.
SS Guantanamo, Puerto Mexico, Dec. 9.
SS Florizel, St. John's, Dec. 11.
SS Santa Marta, Kingston, Dec. 11.
SS Samland, London, Dec. 1.
SS Commodore Rollins, Cadiz, Dec. 22.
SS Suvercic, Cardiff, Nov. 28.
SS Santa Clara, Havana, Dec. 10.
SS Manchuria, Coronel, Dec. 21.
SS Bassamo, Hull, Dec. 28.
SS Oswald, Birkenhead, Nov. 28.
SS Sif, Baltimore, Dec. 13.
SS American, Rotterdam, Dec. 5.
SS Honolulan, Norfolk, Dec. 15.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Dec. 11.
SS Empress of Middlesex, Boston, Dec. 15.
SS Cacique, Boston, Dec. 13.
SS Eruden, New Orleans, Dec. 9.
SS Barranca, Santa Marta, Dec. 11.
SS Advance, Cristobal, Dec. 9.
SS El Alba, Galveston, Dec. 11.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Dec. 14.
SS Vestris, Bahia, Dec. 3.
SS Dryden, New Orleans, Dec. 9.
SS Ville du Havre, Havre, Nov. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Noordam	Falmouth	Dec. 7
Waltham	Greenock	Nov. 23
Ville de Tamatave	St. Nazaire	Nov. 27
Prosper III	Hull	Nov. 27
Thessalonian	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
Gowanbrun	Gibraltar	Nov. 23
Seguranca	Genoa	Nov. 24
Morro Castle	Vera Cruz	Dec. 9
*Europa	Naples	Dec. 3
Napoli	Naples	Dec. 3
Tropea	London	Dec. 4
Harrovian	Havre	Dec. 3
Roanoke	Dundee	Dec. 6
Lenape	Jacksonville	Dec. 15

DUE TOMORROW.

Venezia	La Pallice	Dec. 6
Corozal	Barbados	Dec. 11
Marone	Bordeaux	Dec. 5
Lepanto	Hull	Dec. 1
Ringhorn	Barry	Dec. 1
El Monte	Galveston	Dec. 13
El Occidente	Galveston	Dec. 13
Texan	Punta Arenas	Nov. 17

DUE MONDAY.

*St. Paul	Liverpool	Dec. 12
California	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Eemdyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 5
Taormina	Gibraltar	Dec. 9
Ioannina	St. Michaels	Dec. 9
Cuamo	San Juan	Dec. 15
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 18
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 18

DUE TUESDAY.

†United States	Christiansand	Dec. 12
Stockholm	Gothenburg	Dec. 11
Adda	Valencia	Dec. 4
Nickerie	Curacao	Dec. 8
Venus	Cardiff	Dec. 7
Nechesa	Galveston	Dec. 15
San Guglielmo	Naples	Nov. 27
Havana	Havana	Dec. 18

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jan van Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Toque, Macoris	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montanan, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Galileo, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	———	6:00 A.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Maartensdyk, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Honorius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 17.

SS Noordam, Rotterdam to New York, was 193 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 18th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was 995 miles E. of Ambrose at 10:30 A. M.; due 20th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Algonquin left Monte Cristi for New York at 10 P. M. 16th.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 110 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Cosmo, San Juan to New York, was 828 miles S. at noon.

SS California, Rio Janeiro to New York, was 557 miles from Cape Henry at noon.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 149 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 92 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 121 miles S. at noon.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 125 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 523 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. E. of St. John's Bar at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Stockholm, at Kirkwall, Dec. 17.
SS Affinita, at Naples, Dec. 10.
SS Lennox, at Bordeaux, Dec. 11.
SS Hermine, at Bordeaux, Dec. 12.
SS Retlaw, at Havre, Dec. 14.
SS Platuria, at Kirkwall, Dec. 15.
SS Arkansas, at Copenhagen, Dec. 15.
SS Falls City, at Hull, Dec. 15.
SS Rio Lagos, at London, Dec. 16.
SS Adriatic, at Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Sailed.

SS Oscar II., from Kirkwall, Dec. 17.
SS Bellagrano, from Valparaiso, Dec. 16.
SS Ruritan, from Barry, Dec. 17.
SS Den of Airlie, from London, Dec. 17.
SS Guiana, from Demerara, Dec. 15.
SS Lapland, from Liverpool, Dec. 16.
SS Saramacca, from Santos, Dec. 16.
SS Royal Sceptre, from Santos, Dec. 16.

Passed.

SS Ocean, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 18, SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 18, SS Espagne.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 11:30 P. M. Dec. 22, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 12 M. Dec. 23, SS Thessaloniki.

Liberia—Close at 10:30 A. M. Dec. 20, SS Shonga.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Jan. 3, SS United States.

Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Dec. 22, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidikuoka Maru.....Dec. 19

Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Dec. 20

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura:.....Dec. 23

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Nov. 15; Shanghai, Nov. 23; Kobe, Nov. 26, and Yokohama, Nov. 27—which arrived per steamer Hawaii, were dispatched east from Seattle on Dec. 15, and are due in New York today.

TREATY WITH RUSSIA TO BOOM OUR TRADE

New Compact Likely to Revive Exports, Which Amounted to $30,000,000.

BIG CORPORATION PROPOSED

International Organization Being Formed by C. A. Carver, with Important Backers.

Treaty rights between the American and Russian Governments are expected to be resumed, it was said yesterday by a representative of American and Russian financial and commercial interests, now engaged in the preliminary negotiations for the founding of an international trading and banking corporation in the two countries. Charles A. Carver, who has been in Russia for six months in relation to this enterprise, was in conference yesterday with H. Randolph Guggenheimer, attorney, at 120 Broadway. He said he believed the Russian Government was more than willing to meet the views of the United States Government to any reasonable extent in steps toward resumption of treaty relations.

At the time President Taft announced the abrogation of the treaty with Russia, which terminated on Jan. 1, 1913, the trade with that country was estimated at fully $30,000,000. The abrogation of the treaty was brought about by the failure of the Russian Government to honor all American passports.

Mr. Carver said his mission to Russia was partly a diplomatic one, which he was not authorized to discuss at this time. He arrived here from Russia on Wednesday, went to Washington, and returned here yesterday. Before going to Russia he had consulted with the foreign trade advisers at Washington. He is a graduate of Yale University, and for the last seven years he has been in business in Paris.

"Russia today offers the greatest opportunities I have ever seen anywhere for American trade," said he. "With a country twice as large as ours and a population of some 170,000,000, the trade opportunities are unlimited. Russia needs everything which we can supply. The people are inviting us to grasp the opportunity and to take the place held by Germany before the war.

"The corporation we propose to establish will have its main office at Petrograd, with a branch in New York, and will have banking facilities for furthering the enterprise and handling its investments. The members of the trading corporation I am not permitted to name at present, but will include important groups of American and Russian financial and commercial interests. Mr. Guggenheimer is one of the group. Among the first things to which capital of the corporation will be devoted will be the rebuilding of certain industries affected by the war in Russia. And among the big needs of Russia are railway equipment of all kinds, electric supplies, and engineering machinery.

"I found that almost everything in the manufacturing trade field in Russia had been made in Germany. German-made bridges spanned the rivers for railways and roads. The retiring Russians destroyed some of these bridges. There was great surprise when a few days later it was reported that the Germans had recovered many of them. A Russian official told me that the secret of this was due to the foresight of the German manufacturers, who had kept duplicate plans or designs of every important work sent to Russia."

On entering Russia Mr. Carver encountered a German spy, who posed as a Russian officer, although in civilian dress. He was taken from a train and shot after a Colonel had recognized identification papers carried by the man as papers stolen from a friend of his in Stockholm.

TO FIGHT AN INCOME TAX.

Democrats Ready to Oppose It in Legislature, Wagner Says.

Any proposal in the next Legislature to impose a State income tax upon the man with a $1,500 income or upon any other man in New York will be met by the united opposition of the Democrats. The Mills Committee on Taxation is now preparing bills to be introduced early in the next session. Senator Mills himself is very much in favor of the income tax as a new source of State revenue.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority, said last night that the Democrats would fight a State income tax for two reasons; first, that it was an imposition upon the poor man in forcing him to pay more taxes, which, if needed, should be borne by the rich; and second, because there was no need for the income tax.

"Such a measure would be the greatest injustice to the poor man, the $1,500 man, as he is called," said Senator Wagner. "The man who makes $1,500 in New York City and has to pay the taxes in rent that now confront him, is helping bear the burdens of up-State, and has done his part. I do not know, of course, just what the committee will do, but I believe that even if the committee recommend an income tax Senator Mills cannot make it a party measure, because there are still wise men in the Republican Party. I fancy an income tax on $1,500 would evoke quite a bit of protest.

"There is no need of new sources of revenue. There wasn't any need of the direct tax this year; there isn't any need for the direct tax Governor Whitman proposes for next year. Why, even the Controller of the Republican administration—surely the man who, by this time, ought to know something of the State's finances if anybody at Albany does—tells the Governor there will be enough money to run the State Government without another un-State tax oppression upon New York City. But some how or other the New York City Governor will have none of it. He likes direct taxes."

BRAYTON IVES CONTEST OFF.

Daughters Compromise $1,000,000 Dispute with Yale University.

The contest brought by the three daughters of General Brayton Ives, who left the greater part of his estate, estimated at more than $1,000,000, to Yale University, was settled yesterday, when Surrogate Cohalan signed an order allowing the objections to be withdrawn and ordering that the proceedings for probating the will proceed as if no objections had been filed.

There is no hint in the papers as to the terms on which the settlement was effected. Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett are the attorneys for Yale University, and Nicholl, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller appeared for the contestants, who were Eunice Maynard, Winifred and Frances Ives.

FEARS A MEAT FAMINE.

Representative Britten Offers Bill to Conserve the Beef Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Pointing to the large exportations of meats during the last nine months, Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois today introduced a House bill to prohibit the interstate shipment of cattle less than two years old, and urged that restrictive measures be taken to prevent a possible meat famine, or at least excessive prices, within the next few years.

"With an annual increase in population vastly in excess of the annual proportionate increase in beef cattle, it must be perfectly evident that the time for conserving this great food commodity is now, and not some years hence, when the number of cattle will have diminished to an extent of making the cost of beef prohibitive to the average wage earner," said Mr. Britten. "That a bill along the lines of my own should be passed by the present Congress is forcibly demonstrated in the fact that during the first nine months of the present year we have exported 61,000,000 pounds of canned beef, 208,-000,000 pounds of fresh beef, 380,000,000 pounds of bacon, 210,000,000 pounds of hams and shoulders, and 345,000,000 pounds of lard, to say nothing of the enormous shipments of canned, fresh, and pickled beef and pork, all of which are from ten to twenty times the amounts exported during the corresponding period of last year."

CHICAGO STRIKE SETTLED.

Millions of Dollars' Worth of Merchandise Is Now Released.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—With the settlement of the strike of 600 employes of the Belt Railway of Chicago, merchandise valued at millions of dollars, which had been tied up since the strike was called last Tuesday, was released today when the strikers returned to work.

More than 15,000 loaded freight cars had clogged the huge switch and transfer yards at Clearing. Under the terms of the settlement, which was effected last night, the men will be provided with eight trains daily for their transportation to and from work, instead of every hour, as had been the practice.

The strike was settled chiefly through the efforts of G. W. W. Hanger of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

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on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA. DANCING.
Particularly attractive over the Holidays.
NEW YEAR'S EVE CELEBRATION.
Reservations may now be arranged.
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Hotel Dennis
Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized Standard of excellence.
Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

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Reservations Can Now Be Made for Christmas and New Year's Holiday Season.
American and European. Capacity 1,000 guests.
Special Holiday Attractions.
Big New Year's Eve Celebration in Large French Cafe.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

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Ocean Front in Heart of Atlantic City.
Fireproof, open all year. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill, orchestra; dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

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A FAMILY HOTEL AT MODERATE RATES
Rooms with running water, private baths, fresh and salt water. Mrs. Gerson L. Kahn.

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Lakewood, N. J.
GOLF, MUSIC, DANCING.
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Lakewood, N. J.—Private baths; running water in all rooms. I. Woeltz.

Palmer Newly furnished; 75 rooms; central location; running water; private baths. Elevator. Booklet.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR
World Renowned for Treatment of
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And all Nervous and Blood Diseases
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GEO. F. ADAMS, Manager
Fortress Monroe, Va., or
Cook's Tours: Marsters, 1246 Broadway; "Ask Mr. Foster" at any of his Travel Offices; Bertha Ruffner Hotel Bureau, McAlpin Hotel; O. D. S. S. Co.; Penns. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave.

GEORGIA.

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AUGUSTA, GA.
Now open. Why not spend your holidays there? Two fine 18-hole golf courses, beautiful clubhouse, excellent driving and motoring, shooting, and all outdoor sports. Address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager

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Mount Pocono, Pennsylvania.
Steam Heat, Private Baths. Special rates. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE EDGEWOOD, Greenwich, Conn.
Golf. Tennis.

DRUGS AND ACIDS ALL JUMP IN PRICE

Supplies Are Scanty and War Demand for Export Continues Heavy.

PRESCRIPTIONS COST MORE

Bromides That Sold at 25 Cents a Pound Eighteen Months Ago Have Advanced to $5.50.

War time prices still prevail in the drug and chemical market, and while there has been a recent drop in some few commodities the trend of the market is upward. Dealers fear that prices in some commodities will become prohibitive and work real hardship.

Several elements enter into the present situation. There is the scarcity caused by the sinking of freighters, especially those loaded with the products of the Far East, the unsettled condition of ocean freights and the various embargoes, such as the British embargo upon logwood from Jamaica. In most cases, however, the uplift in prices is due to the disturbing of the equilibrium between supply and demand.

This is due not alone to the scarcity of imports, but to the increased demand for export. The supply is not keeping pace with the demand, and so prices go up. Always lurking in the background is a suspicion that somebody is holding out for profits. Dealers, however, say that the prices are simply the evidence of abnormal times.

Hits Retailer Hardest.

This condition hits hardest the retail druggist. He is constantly on the firing line between the wholesaler and the producer and the small-amount purchaser. The average man who goes into a drug store with a prescription that was formerly filled for 40 cents cannot understand the enormous increase in prices, and he is always ready to question. The recent rises and declines in prices are thus summarized by The Weekly Drug Markets:

Advanced — Acid, salicylic; alcohol, wood; Antimony, needle; balsam, Peru; benzoin gum, Sumatra; bleaching powder, bromides, celery seed, chloroform, dextrine, imported; lead acetate, lead arsenate, powdered; licorice, extra, powdered; mustard seed, Sicily; myrbane oil, petrolatum, pitch, Burgundy; potassium bicarbonate, resin, Scammony; saffron flowers, sal ammoniac, lump; sugar of lead, wormseed oil, and Yerba Santa leaves.

Declined — Acid, carbolic; agar-agar, gentian root, glycerin, santonine, sarsaparilla root, Mexican; savory leaves, and wormseed, Levant.

Bromides Jump to $5.50.

This rise in prices is shown in the enormous strides forward made in bromides, used extensively in the treatment of nervous diseases. V. P. McManus of McKesson & Robbins, 93 Fulton Street, said yesterday that before the war bromides could be bought for 25 cents a pound. Now the price is $5.50, and even at this price the supply is not moving freely into the market. Permanganate of potash sold before the war at 7 and 8 cents a pound. On Aug. 20 of last year it had climbed 65 cents, and yesterday its price was $1.75. The principal demand for it is in bleaching sponges and textiles.

"Prices are going higher and there is no indication where it will all end," said Mr. McManus. "It is the very old question of supply and demand, and the supply in some lines is falling far short of the demand. The shortage of bromine and of potash is the cause of the great rise in these lines. The chemical advance has been general. Retailers have had to advance the prices and it costs to put up some prescriptions from ten to twenty times what it did before the war. For instance, potash salts sold for $40 a ton. Now they are asking $550 a ton. This is illustrative of the advance."

Edwain J. Wolf, Secretary of the Drug Merchants of America, said that the most recent rise in bromides amounted to $1 a pound.

The market reports show that there has been a recent and decided advance in prices on chloroform, alcohol, wood alcohol, and bicarbonate of potassium. In chloroform the price has advanced 10 cents on fifty-barrel lots, and it is quoted at 60 cents a pound. This is caused by the more active demand and the recent rise in prices on methyl alcohol and acetone. The prices range from 55 to 57 cents for 95 per cent. refined wood, while other descriptions are being held at 60 cents and over for 97 per cent. Denatured, 180 proof, ranges from 50 to 52 cents.

Acid Supplies Scarce.

The Weekly Drug Markets says:

"The extreme scarcity of supplies of the leading acids is causing more apprehension among consumers. Makers have practically withdrawn offerings of sulphuric and nitric acids and are not disposed to book orders of supplies for delivery over next year, which is attributed to a large extent to the large bookings of contracts by manufacturers for forward shipment of supplies for export. Similar conditions govern the market for muriatic and acetic acids, and, according to reports, buyers are experiencing considerable difficulty in making purchases of glacial acetic acid, spot supplies being practically cleaned up, which is also true of oxalic acid. Decided activity in epsom salts resulted in a strong upward trend of prices. Chemical houses are refusing to book additional orders for prompt or nearby delivery, being sold up to April 1.

The principal decline noted is in glycerine. The quotations are from 60 to 65 cents a pound. The growing scarcity of essential oils, together with higher primary markets for the raw materials, tends to hold the market firm, and prices rule slightly higher. So uncertain is the situation that in its quotations The Weekly Drug Markets warns the trade: "In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on these articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named."

WILL ADDRESS EXPORTERS.

Chairman Davies of Trade Commission Speaker at Luncheon.

At the December luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, to be held at 12:30 o'clock next Tuesday at the Hotel Biltmore, Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, will explain the attitude of that body to the future export trade of the country.

The members of the association, comprising the most important manufacturers in the United States interested in export, were asked recently by the Federal Trade Commission in a lengthy circular letter to co-operate in the work of the commission by answering a formal list of questions and furnishing suggestions based upon their past experience and expert judgment. Mr. Davies's address will deal with the subject of the commission's questionnaire.

President E. M. Herr of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company will preside at the luncheon. W. W. Nichols, Assistant Chairman of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, heads the association's Committee on Reception.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A. M. Eisfelder, formerly with Frager's, San Francisco, is now buying hosiery, underwear, laces, trimmings, embroideries, veilings, neckwear, ribbons, notions, leather goods, and jewelry for Marymont & Upright, Oakland, Cal., who succeeded to the business of Abrahamson Brothers.

A meeting of the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association will be held at 2 o'clock today in the rooms of the organization, 702 Broadway.

PLANT LESS WINTER WHEAT.

Marked Decrease in Acreage—Crop Estimated at 540,000,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. — Next year's Winter wheat crop was estimated today by the Department of Agriculture at about 540,000,000 bushels. That would be 115,000,000 bushels less than the Winter wheat harvest this season, but approximately 100,000,000 bushels more than the average of the five years 1909-13.

Winter wheat condition on Dec. 1 was 87.7 per cent. of a normal compared with 88.3 on Dec. 1 last year; 97.2 in 1913 and 90.8 the ten-year average.

Rye was sown this Fall on 3,058,000 acres, a decrease of 3 per cent. from the revised estimated area sown in the Fall of 1914. Rye condition on Dec. 1 was 91.5 per cent. of a normal, compared with 93.6 on Dec. 1 last year, 95.3 in 1913 and 93.3 the ten-year average.

In making its first report on Winter wheat and rye, the Department said:

"The acreage sown to Winter wheat this Autumn is estimated at 37,256,000 acres, which compares with 42,612,000 acres sown a year ago; 37,128,000 two years ago and an average yearly acreage of 32,088,000 acres in the preceding years.

"The reduction from the unusually large acreage of last year is due partly to unfavorable weather for seeding, tangled condition of corn on land which otherwise would have been sown to wheat, some fear of the Hessian fly, and to large supplies of wheat on hand.

"Generally the Southern States and the Rocky Mountain States further increased their acreage, but the principal Winter wheat States decreased largely their acreage."

DRY GOODS SALES GROW.

Record-Breaking Holiday Business Reported by Retailers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 17.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is far in excess of the corresponding period a year ago. Seasonable weather, together with the record-breaking holiday business that retailers all over the country are doing, is largely responsible for this increase. Road sales, for both immediate and Spring delivery, continue to be larger than the corresponding period for the last few years, and customers have been in the market in greater numbers. Collections are satisfactory. Prices are firm."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Forty-nine corporations were incorporated today, sending the total across the ten-thousand mark. The aggregate of the capital stock of today's companies was $778,350. They include:

James Risk Co., hosiery, underwear, dry goods, $150,000; Robert D. Johnston, James and Frederick J. Risk, 346 Broadway.

Floatless Carburetor Co., patent rights, new inventions, floatless carburetor for autos, boats, aeroplanes, $100,000; Henry J. Uderitz, Millard F. Sparr, Lawrence R. Berry, 382 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

Superior Artificial Limbs Corporation, Buffalo, orthopedic supplies, surgical instruments, sporting goods, hosiery, textiles, drugs, $80,000; Floyd E. Huntley, Foster B. Turnbull, William K. Cleveland, 46 Niagara Sq., Buffalo.

The Manufacturing and Engineering Corporation, engineering, promotion, brokerage, storage, wharfage, stock farming, dairying, $100,000; Samuel D. Howard, Sidney A. Anderson, Harry C. Congalas, 25 Nassau St.

Gehurich Indirect Heat Oven Co., Brooklyn, ovens, stoves, furnaces, sheet metal, $75,000; William, Charles L., and Hermann Gehurich, 857 Fourth Road, Brooklyn.

Hilke Stacker Company, Middletown, machines, stackers, elevators, moving platforms, engineering appliances, capital no par value, carry on business with $25,750; Theodore C. Hall, Rodney D. Chipp, James O. Bradney, 1 Broadway.

A. J. Coccaro Company, representatives of American corporations, firms to facilitate trade with foreign countries, commission, realty, $30,000; Joseph J. and Anthony J. Coccaro, James A. Block, 1 Broadway.

Automatic Engraving and Mfg. Co., appliances for engravers, merchandise, $20,000; Eric J. Ericson, William and Selma P. Olson, 48 East 129th St.

Press of Joseph D. McGuire, printing, advertising, photography, $20,000; Edward A. James A., and Joseph D. McGuire, 160 South Portland Av., Brooklyn.

House of Philip Orchil, furniture, silverware, china and goods, $25,000; Arthur C. Smith, Augustus H. Skillin, Percy J. Higgs, 25 East 47th St.

Bergwall Mfg. Co., auto parts, machinery, engineering appliances, $12,000; William Grambart, Samuel S. Waldman, Theodore H. Bergman, 16 Morningside Av. East.

Wilson Brown and Jewelry Co., Buffalo, pawnbrokering, $15,000; Greenleaf B. Van Gorder, Joseph Kaszubowski, Alice E. Holt, Buffalo.

Wardle Piano Co., musical instruments, $25,000; Charlotte C. Saratso, Enos T. Geer, Rosewell C. Otheman, 31 Nassau St.

Bronx Rubber Co., Bronx, auto vehicles, bicycles, $6,000; William J. Gannon, Isadore Teitelbaum, H. King Halikman, 1,209 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Chelsea Lumber Co., timber, lumber, bark, pulp, products, $6,000; Jules Gladstone, Benj. Zuck, Joseph Levine, 961 Hoe Av., Bronx.

L. & E. Frenkel, Inc., import, export, merchandise, commission, selling agents, $5,000; Joseph M. Torrisi, Emanuel and Maurice Frenkel, 141 West 36th St.

Vogue Manufacturing Corporation; robes, garments, ruffling, pleatings, shirrings, collars, and boas, $12,000; Charles I. Minkoff, Leon Kronthal, Sol Michaels, 2,179 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

The Universal Moving Picture Machine and Tool Manufacturing Co., $10,000; Hyman Dasman, Nicholas Coyle, Alexander Laskaroff, 558 41st St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan Cut Stone Company, quarrying, construction, building, $5,000; Edna J. Siess, Theresa Schulman, Ellen Greehy, 535 Manhattan Av.

Southern Tier Warehousing Corporation, Elmira, $5,000; Fred H. Schweke, Jackson R. and Guy W. Shoemaker, 403 West Water St., Elmira.

Williams and Potter Produce Company, produce, merchandise, personal property, $5,000; James E. Duross, James P. Williams, Alfred Potter, 100 Broadway.

Schaefer & Kelly Co., Bronx, contracting, improving realty, $5,000; Allen B. Abell, William C. Kelly, Charles H. Schaefer, 1,216 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Casino Amusement Corporation, Gloversville, theatrical promotion pictures, $6,000. Thomas Hubbard, Horton D. Wright, Clinton V. Rowland, Gloversville.

Maple Crest Realty Company, Huntington, realty development, $10,000. Christian C. Lorenstein, Frank A. Butler, Gustav Zeese, Huntington.

Kingston Garage Co., Brooklyn, garage, produce, mine petroleum, natural gas, $10,000. Felix Duffy, James P. and Ambrose T. McCafferty, 1,270 President Street.

Medical Analytical Laboratory, pathological and clinical specimens, X-ray examinations, $5,000; Nathaniel Cohen, Isaac L. Walnstein, Julius F. Neuberger, 214 West 112th St.

Comesky Home Co., Freeport; realty development generally $5,000. Bertha McGee, Esther M. and Dennis D. Comesky, Freeport.

Fuhr Wal Paper Co., wall, decorative papers, $5,000; Benjamin Silverman, Daniel B. and Guesie R. Fuhr, 68 Northern Av.

The Park Avenue Operating Co., realty, $5,000; William J. Demarest, Walter S. Viele, J. Curry Watson, 399 Park Av.

Authorizations: Elk Horn Coal Corpn. of West Virginia, principal office, 14 Wall St., Manhattan, $28,600,000; representative, John F. Caulfield, 14 Wall St., New York.

Reductions of capital: Gotham Piano Company, New York, $125,000 to $80,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Clayville Paper Co., Syracuse; McCaslin Machine Co., Manhattan; Paramount Waist Manufacturing Co., Shapiro, Strauss & Deren, Manhattan; B. Herman & Co., Manhattan; Phillips Invisible Wardrobe Co., Manhattan; Centaur Film Co., Manhattan; Orono Vanillin Co., New York; Kenmore Holding Corpn., Kenmore.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Vincent Astor has been made a Director of the National Park Bank.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have begun the distribution of Anglo-French bonds unsold to the members of the underwriting syndicate who did not withdraw their allotments. On Dec. 20 the syndicate managers will distribute the syndicate's share of money remaining in the managers' hands.

Hornblower & Weeks and White, Weld & Co. announced yesterday that the 67,000 shares of Lee Rubber and Tire stock underwritten by their syndicate had all been sold. Deliveries of the actual certificates will be made Dec. 23 or 24. Application will be made at once to list the new shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

President Frank V. Baldwin of the Hudson Trust Company announced yesterday the election of R. H. Rountree, head of the Cotton Exchange house of R. H. Rountree & Co., as a Director of the trust company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. James H. Parker, who was formerly President of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company and a close associate of Mr. Rountree. The Directors of the Hudson Trust Company also declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable Dec. 31 to stockholders of record Dec. 21.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Looking Coats and Suits, 9 to 12 daily. 10 West 14th St., 5th floor.

CREPE METEORS wanted for cash. Broder & Co., 28 West 27th St.

DRESSES, Suits, &c.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies and children's dresses and suits, plush and White coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4843.

SERGES, light colored, wanted; submit samples; best price for cash. Box 296 Times.

SUITS.—Looking at snappy Spring models, better grade. Call all week. 25 West 31st St., 9th floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Superior fur-trimmed silk plush coats; length, 45 inches; sizes, 16-44; full flared coats, combination chin collar edged with fur set in sleeves, 5-inch turn-back cuff; loose back, belted front; price $12.50 instead $18.50. 141 West 28th, 10th Floor. Far. 596.

COATS.—Plush coats, to close out at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Best quality ginghams, beautiful, sizes 3 to 6 at $4.25. Korn-Stein, Poughkeepsie.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol & Sonomor; all sizes. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Will exchange any size for 2-0 and 3-0 white. L 68 Times.

FURS.—Ladies' and children's sets to close out. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

SKIRTS.—Our Spring line now ready for your inspection. Lesser-Boggen Co., 7 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Jobbers looking at suits, placing orders. Call, with samples, 7th floor, 27 West 20th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3@3¼ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Not So Critical Now.

The institution of the embargo on logwood has had at least one desirable effect. Clothiers, who were so critical before shipments were stopped by the British Government, are now eagerly taking goods in which logwood dyes are used. A mill agent said yesterday that it was necessary for the restriction to come before the clothing trade as a whole could be brought to see the seriousness of the dye situation. Now, through the wide publicity which the declaration of an embargo has obtained, the clothiers realize that the mills were not magnifying conditions.

A Case of Turn About.

As the vogue for skating has become a reality and the season is now on, the sporting goods stores are taking advantage of the situation and are selling skating shoes. This brings up the question, according to a well-known shoe man, as to why the shoe dealers should not sell skates. He suggests that some good business can be done by the retailers if they will fasten skates to shoes suitable for the purpose and display them in the shoe windows, the price cards to bear the selling price of the shoes and the skates together.

No "Kick" About Business.

In spite of the fact that December, an inventory month, is usually marked by a lack of active inquiry for merchandise of all sorts, the head of one of the local dry goods commission houses told a Times reporter yesterday that the value of the goods invoiced by his firm so far this month was in excess of that for the same period in October and November. From now on, however, the merchant in question does not look for such a good record, that is, until after the 1915 of the year, but, with stocks at the mills his firm represents and in the store cleaner than they have been in the last ten years, he is not worrying as to where his New Year's dinner is coming from.

Hosiery Is Selling Well.

Local knit goods jobbers report a fine business in hosiery, both in novelty stuff in silks and staple cotton hose. Much of the demand is for immediate delivery, especially the goods packed for the holiday trade, but a good part of it is for delivery for the Spring season. The export demand is keeping up well, particularly from Europe and Canada. Not a little of the goods sent abroad are being bought by organizations and private interests for use by soldiers and civilians in the warring countries. It is said that the manufacturers are showing considerable unwillingness to declare themselves as to prices on cotton hose for next Fall, due largely to the confusing outlook. Large quantities of hosiery in the gray are on hand at the mills from all accounts.

Time to Watch Profits.

While the profits on novelty shoes are satisfactory, according to a local shoe expert, he says that retailers should not let the nickels and dimes that are regularly being added to the wholesale price of staple shoes, as a result of higher manufacturing costs, eat into their net profits. The average net profit on staple shoes, he says, is not over 10 cents a pair, so every time a certain style is advanced, the retailer should either advance his selling price in proportion or change the line. Shoes will either have to cost more in the future or be of poorer quality, and it is, therefore, best to educate the customers up to paying more for their footwear. This can best be done, he says, by changing styles or improving store service.

Urges Carrying Over Surplus.

Talking on the subject of the sales evil in the retail clothing trade, a manufacturing clothier said yesterday that the retailer who carries over his surplus Winter stock instead of holding an end-of-the-season sale to clear it out, will be the one to benefit through the abnormal conditions that now exist. Touching on the scarcity of woolen piece goods that is bound to come, this manufacturer pointed to the high prices that are now being paid by the clothiers for their heavyweight piece goods to be made up into garments for next Fall and Winter. "Every cost which the clothier has to meet," he said, "is being scaled upward, and it is certain there will be much higher prices for clothing during the coming year. Instead of selling his goods below regular prices, then, the retailer ought to hold on to his surplus merchandise, if he has any left, pack it away, and he will be able to get higher prices for it next year than he can get now."

Suffer from Fixed Prices.

The only relief in sight for the neckwear manufacturers who are caught between the rising cost of materials and the inflexible price-marking system required for the disposal of their goods, seems to be, according to one of their number, co-operation with the retailers with the object of establishing a wider variety of prices to the public consumer. While some of the smarter haberdashery shops make a feature of in-between prices, the average run of storekeepers, this man said, have an inflexible price-marking system that runs 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. The cost of silk to the neckwear makers has advanced fully 20 per cent., and to scale down the quality of goods is well night impossible without offering an article very much inferior to established standards. While the trend in style has been somewhat away from the wider scarfs that were popular not so long ago, the saving in material has not been sufficient to count much. With prices in between the 50 cent and dollar mark, it is believed that the retailer will be able to help both himself and the manufacturer.

Lace Business Is Improving.

Recent happenings in the lace field leave little doubt that the long-looked-for improvement in these goods is at hand, and that better business on them is to be expected as the Spring season advances. One of the local importers told a Times man yesterday that in the first fourteen days of this month he had done as much business on laces as in all of December, 1914, and that he expected to come close to doubling the total of last December by the time this month runs out. Another concern, which is also vitally interested in the condition of the trade, sent out several hundred cards to buyers asking them to report on lace and embroidery conditions at the present time and the outlook for the future. Of the replies received to date, the bulk is very encouraging. The cutting trades are buying well of the kind of laces suitable to their needs.

Gray Goods Demand Quiet.

The position of cotton, the usual December lull, and the difficult finishing situation combined to keep the demand for gray goods in this market yesterday at low levels. A number of the orders taken during the day called for single bales, and orders for quantities even as small as 1,000 pieces were as scarce as hens' teeth. There was practically nothing sold that was worthy of comment, either in light or heavy staple goods. The call for fine and fancy fabrics, however, was good enough. Prices on printcloths were firm at these levels, despite the quiet:

39-inch, 80-80s....6½c; 38½-inch, 64-60s...4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....6c; 38½-inch, 64-56s...4½c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¾c; 38½-inch, 60-52s...4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....4c; 38½-inch, 60-48s...4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4¾c; 27-inch, 64-60s...3¼c

CONDITION OF TRADE.

The month of December has furnished some surprises in the trade world, according to the trade reviews published yesterday by Bradstreet's and R. G. Dun & Co. Usually business diminishes as the inventory time approaches, but this year no general lull is apparent to the trade experts.

Proof of the greater activity is found in the bank clearings of the principal cities for the week ended Dec. 16, which is 64 per cent. greater than for the corresponding week last year and about 40 per cent. greater than in 1913.

The commercial failures for the week were 281, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., against 449 for the corresponding week last year.

Americans Buy Medium Slipes.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,800 bales. There was no slackening in the demand and the market was strong. Greasy Geelong crossbreds realized 1s. 10d and scoured Port Phillip merino, 2s. 9½d. Americans bought a few medium slipes.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

DEUTSCHER BROS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Deutscher Bros., dealers in infants' wear at 83 Avenue C, by these creditors: Brummel & Mendelsohn, $330; Jacob Auslander, $116, and Jerome Hoffines, $53. They made an assignment on Dec. 13.

H. BRINBERG & BRO., wholesale dealers in cotton goods at 458 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $352,513, of which $181,329 are secured, and assets of $40,478, consisting of stocks, $16,500; accounts, $15,800; notes, $1,931; fixtures, $1,-015; cash in banks, $5,224, and cash on hand, $9. Among the creditors are James Talcott, $170,431, secured; J. Dauber, $5,218, secured; Dauber & Gottfried, $4,037, secured; Booth Manufacturing Company, New Bedford, $10,-505, King Phillips Mills, Fall River, $17,023; Luther Manufacturing Company, Fall River, $14,782; Standard Machine, Carlton Hill, N. J., $22,128; Woodward Baldwin & Co., and John Keely, $10,664. Harry Brinberg has individual liabilities of $10,620, and assets of $61.

MORRIS GLICK, manufacturer of fur-lined coats at 34 East Fourteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $14,683, and assets of $5,433, consisting of stock, $2,000; accounts, $2,759; fixtures, $500, and cash, $141.

THE TRAWLER CORPORATION—Schedules of The Trawler Corporation of 73 Dey Street, filed by a creditor, show liabilities of $15,021, and assets of $1,061, in accounts.

WHITESIDE-BOCKELMAN COMPANY, manufacturers of theatrical wigs at 111 Fifth-Fifty-fifth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,682, and assets of $8,996, consisting of stock, $2,500; machinery, $500; accounts, $768; cuts, $500, and cash, $238.

F. JACOD COMPANY, dealers in corset materials at 108 Worth, has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities of $14,703, nominal assets of $750, and actual assets of $476.

PURE DYED SILK COMPANY of 111 Fifth Avenue has filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities of $5,952, nominal assets of $3,736, and actual assets of $1,790.

LAVIETES & LESHINE, grocers at 1,002 Amsterdam Avenue, have filed assignment schedules, showing liabilities of $3,427, nominal assets of $1,800, and actual assets of $1,275.

RICE & DANZIGER, INC., commission merchants for toys and novelties, at 105 East Sixteenth Street, has made an assignment to Abner S. Warbin. The company was incorporated in August, 1913, with capital stock of $5,000, and Arthur W. Danziger is President.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 17.—The Milwaukee Grinding Wheel Company has filed a petition in bankruptcy. It gives its liabilities at $43,313.21 and its assets as $66,-897.68. The secured claims amount to $17,075, and the unsecured to $24,411.25. The company owns real estate valued at $20,627.74 and has stock on hand valued at $12,761.35. There is $9,513.71 in small amounts owing to the company.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Bowne Hardware Company, Incorporated, of Rome, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with unsecured liabilities of $28,197 and assets of $23,700.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 17.—Samuel Morris, clerk, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,884 and no assets.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Matthew B. Fahr, a clothing cutter; voluntary petition; liabilities, $10,324; assets none.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreets reports 351 business failures in the United States during the week, against 370 for the previous week, 466, 375, 325, and 294, for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 121, New England, 58; Southern, 91; Western, 48; Northwestern, 21, and Far Western, 22. Canada had 41 against 50 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

P. H. Keife Tobacco Co.—City of New York $128.49
W. T. Littig & Co.—Same..... 128.49
Monaton Realty & Investing Corp.—Same 238.71
Motherlode Copper Mining Co.—Same..128.49
Metropolitan Tea & Coffee Co.—Same..141.71
Meany Printing Co., Inc.—Same..... 106.24
Keiter & Co., Inc.—Same..... 128.49
Lemaro Pharmaceutical Co.—Same..... 238.71
Lordi & De Respiris Construction Co.—Same 106.42
Andy Horn, Inc.—Jacob Katz & Sons, Inc. 243.58
A. Shotzkin & Son—L. Albanesi et al..840.88
American Sanitary Supply Co.—Tuscany Realty Co., Inc. 1,061.83
Airino, Pietro, and Carmine Marasco.....124.04
Alger, Lucille—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 106.64
Bubo, John E.—A. A. La Vigne..... 143.41
Bosch, Ralph J.—Loft Realty Co.....112.66
Breyes, Frederick or Frederick W.—Werner 625.77
Broadhurst, George—I. R. Broadhurst..750.00
Burke, Luke S., Jr., and James J. Burke—Hajek Bros. and Co..... 267.12
Bassinetti, Fierina — Department of Health 109.50
Same—Same 109.50
Brisof, Jacob W., and William Rathe, Butchers' Advocate Co..... 448.41
Bateman & Miller Co. and John Miller —C. Ogsburg 151.29
Bischoff's Banking House—E. Voigt..2,055.27
Burman, Aaron H.—S. Hershowitz.....601.13
Cantone, Louis—F. Barbieri..... 342.67
Cort, John—U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co 1,269.84
De Luca, Frank P.—Beauty Waist, Inc.116.91
Eaton, Frederic C.—M. T. Broson..12,093.13
Eberhardt, Frances—J. Hastings..... 107.85
Same—De L. C. Miller..... 194.73
Frences, John and Frederick M.—S. Danziger 1,481.66
First Hungarian Mutual Aid Alliance of N. Y.—G. F. Glimber..... 196.41
Fox, Augustus and Solomon Cohen—People, &c. 200.00
Fazioi, James—Crandall Fetter Co.....139.30
Fox, Emanuel E.—S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co. 322.75
Fuller, Charles—L. A. Newman..... 214.68
F. E. Debus, Inc., and Franklin Debus—M. Cummings 587.12
Feltz, Isman, Inc.—Two Hundred and Ninety-nine Madison Av. Co..... 523.16
Franklin, Harold B.—Arthur W. Tams Music Library, Inc. 435.91
Same—Same 540.91
Forsyth, Frank—Columbia Building and Theatre Co. 405.91
Gannon, James—K. E. Brady..... 522.40
Gretsch, Mark J.—A. E. White..... 152.98
Gaskin, George J.—R. W. Goelet..... 195.51
Gaites, Joseph M.—R. W. Goelet.....2,010.50
Gaites & Co., Inc.—R. W. Goelet..... 226.50
Hudson, Charles H.—Morristown Magnesia and Asbestos Co. 530.00
Hope Construction Co. and Abraham Frankel—Hamilton Securities Co.....607.35
Hanna, Anna—Acker Merrall & Condit Co. 148.34
Hannon, Alma—Marist Bros. 155.18
Hallager, Elgel—A. J. Cocoaro..... 850.41
Same—Same 575.55
Hopkins, Louis L.—G. K. Sargent....18.06
Imperial Curtain Co.—Keasbey & Mattison Co. 480.89
James H. Moffett & Co.—440 4th Av. Corp. 323.61
Kulles, Robert—G. Kulles..... 268.40
Kaplan, Hyman—Century Bank of City N. Y. 1,258.31
Kingwood Quarries Co.—H. G. Katten Co 333.85
Krumholz, Joseph—Sonn Bros. Co.....169.28
Levine, Sam & David Stiner—H. F. Gumbinner 255.37
Levenson Wrecking Co.—C. F. Harms Co. 411.45
Lane, Thomas J.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co. 308.91
Lichtman, Orlin—J. Allen..... 397.41
Millang, Henry D., and Alfred E. Vallthier—C. A. Person..... 215.33
Metelitz, Fridrich—H. Hirschbein.....1,031.41
Maleuthan, Hugo—J. Lewis..... 151.18
Miller, Raymond & Solomon Cohen—People, &c. 200.00
Middlemore, Thomas—Sinclair & Valentine Co. 117.64
Miles, Douglas G.—A. A. Baldwin.....811.28
Mulcahy, Tetesagdn—H. A. Viskian; costs 107.70
Murphy, Wall Paper Co. of California —B. Avery et al. 6,679.87
Morris, Celia—S. Brandis..... 160.72
Nierness, Malcolm A.—Topping Bros..160.61
Novamilk Bros.—C. Vietor et al.....1,438.88
O'Donnell, Joseph H.—Same Co.....117.10
Orr, Orton G.—Erie R. R. Co.; costs....190.52
Pinkerton, Charles—R. Ottenberg..... 161.91
Parquer, Henri W.—J. R. Hageman....232.43
Rosenblum, Samuel—Same ..... Kass..... 224.25
Roseman, Edith—I. Ipp et al. 388.01
Robertson, Frank W.—J. G. Mayer et al. 169.41
Rosenson, Hyman—G. Ravett..... 564.38
Spilin, Withel, Abrahem, Spilker, & Jacob Shapiro—D. Meyer..... 120.65
Shannon, Maurice A.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 182.10
Superior Cornice and Skylight Works—American Contractors Pub. Co.....515.92
Stern, Adolph and Alfred K. Goldberg —L. Goldbaum..... 324.91
Schaeffer, Frank G. and Katherine H.—A. S. Petit & Sons, Inc. 510.01
Silvey, Benjamin H.—Bowker Fertilizer Co. 188.91
Stavros, Striglis and Tsiogas—Zinweil Co. 317.41
Swiss Chalet Specialties, Inc.—H. F. Schelling 184.41
Van Vleck, William—S. Alwell..... 388.82
Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co.—T. J. Carson 901.19
Walker, Hannah, and James Press—D. Reiss 441.81
Wetmore, Wing F.—Reid Ice Cream Co. 840.76
Wilson, Maude Y.—Illinois Pub. and Printing Co. 509.14
Wendt, Charles—J. Elliott..... 634.98
Weber, Lillian V.—Burns Bros..... 504.90
Wood, Nathan L., and Isaac Hein—Sylvester A. Levy, Inc. 659.51
Wittenauer, Frank C., Clare W. Murtha and Magdalan—F. Peck Kleinfeld & Renner 503.88
Wolowsky, Nathan—A. Safron..... 215.65
Winter, Henry F.—Advocate Realty Co. 116.91

In Bronx County.

Adams Realty Co.—W. B. Goldsworthy.$342.32
Same—Same 652.61
Elsler, Sol H. and Jacob Cosmopolitan Bank 425.27
Finkelstein, Nathan—Cowen's Inc.....101.60
Feldman, Samuel and Joel Greenjaus—Bronx Iron and Steel Co. 49.30
Gibbs, Edward—J. H. Sturk et al.....186.79
Henderson James—Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Co. 62.84
Hoffman, Richard—Same..... 67.78
Israel, Albert—R. Steinberg..... 92.59
Kalbert Construction Co.—Pratt & Lambert, Inc. 47.07
Kelly, Malachi—H. Held..... 494.60
Lightstone, Ethel R.—J. Hilshewitz.....238.17
Surridge, Gertrude—Armour & Co.....569.79
Woodsicki, Casimir—H. A. Gabrylewicz. 154.58

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Mandel, Harry—Brand & Silverstein Iron Works, March 28, 1912..... $139.77
Same—S. Goldsticker, Aug. 21, 1914.....129.71
Mandel, Henry—J. Q. McCarthy, Jan 24, 1913 ..... 6,526.91
Spero, Jacob O.—Metropolitan Electric Protective Co., Oct. 22, 1913, (canceled). 200.52
Seelig, Frederick J.—B. Weiss, June 12 1913, (canceled) 852.78
Mandel, Henry—Murtha & Schmohl Co., Jan. 21, 1910..... 2,097.33
Wyckoff, Abraham A.—C. H. Van Buren et al., May 21, 1902..... 850.07
Berger Metal Ceiling and Fireproofing Co. and Harry A. Berger—Eller Mfg. Co., Nov. 18, 1915..... 1,325.89
Davis, Ethel—O. T. Schmitt, May 11, 1914 ..... 122.61
Davis, John—National Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, Penn., Dec. 7, 1915..... 173.58
Hildebrand, Henry J.—M. Packard et al., Sept. 28, 1915..... 433.97
Livingston, Ruth—City of New York, Dec. 15, 1915..... 1,000.00
Leverine & Garrigues Co.—M. Gorman, Nov. 30, 1915..... 7,634.80
Sulken, Mary—Nassau Finance Co., April 29, 1914 ..... 174.02
Wyckoff, Abraham A.—C. H. Van Buren et al., May 21, 1902..... 850.07
Gaites, John E., and Albert Benedis—People, &c., Dec. 8, 1915, (canceled)..500.00
New York Life Insurance Co.—S. Lasch, May 18, 1915, (reversed)..... 1,112.25

In Bronx County.

Evelyn Building Co., Joseph I. White, Evelyn H. White, and Barnet W. Red Co.—Colwell Lead Co., Dec. 14, 1915.493.59

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Not the Trimmings, but the Material, Determines the Duty.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday sustained the protests of a large number of importers as to a wide variety of articles made in part of trimmings, nettings, braids or ornaments. Collector Malone returned all of them at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 358, which enumerates many classes of goods trimmed or ornamented. It was shown at the trial that the merchandise included coats and skirts, hat forms, silk waists and dresses, and many lines of women's wear

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

$75,000

Jersey City, N. J.

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Interest Payable April and October

Legal Investment for Savings Banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Legality Approved by Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay.

Price 99½ and Interest, Yielding About 4.05%

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Due Serially January 1, 1922-1954

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yielding up to 6%, upon request for

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We will be pleased to send a copy of our December General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

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Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Recovery Follows Previous Day's Bearish Operations—The State of Trade.

The Austrian reply to our Ancona note was still being described yesterday as wholly unsatisfactory but the stock market, which on Thursday because of its understanding of the contents of the Austrian note sold off sharply, became much stronger, and most stocks ended the session with net gains. It was not any change in the understanding concerning the Austrian note nor any dismissal of the possibility that it might lead to a break between the two countries which brought about the change in the market. Rather was that due to a somewhat hasty retracing of their steps by some of those who sold the market on Thursday and to a clearer recognition of the improbability of the present international situation leading to a change for the worse in the conditions surrounding American industry and American commerce. The prosperity which prevails in those quarters is, if not a guarantee, at least a strong assurance against serious unsettlement here, for it is evident that prosperity has taken deep-root in this country.

Some of the special influences which were making themselves felt before the market began its decline on the news concerning the Austrian note were reasserting themselves yesterday but the movement of the market as a whole was chiefly explained on the ground that the supply of stocks proved inadequate to justify the decline of Thursday afternoon and to permit of its continuance. Evidently the uncertainty over the outcome of our note to Austria—it was uncertainty rather than concern which was felt—did not suffice to call out any substantial amount of stock from the hands of the public. The Austrian situation remained unsettled, but traders were disposed to await the dénouement with greater calm.

In the bond market and in some other directions of the Street's activities something of a lull has prevailed lately after the previous pronounced activity, but while this condition is usually counterparted in the business world there seems this year little evidence of such a let-up in activity. "In contrast to the usual experience at this season," says Dun's Review, "there is no general lull apparent in the commercial world," and Bradstreet's while finding that there has been a lull in some sections records "that by and large activity is so steadily maintained that salesmen are remaining on the road longer than usual at this season, and most reports agree that wholesale as well as jobbing trade is of large volume." We are witnessing during this period of activity the usual phenomenon of corporation mergers but our real prosperity is typified not by these so much as by the profitable employment of the country's existing facilities for production. The past year has shown the ability of our farmers to respond to the usual demands of war time, just as in recent months most manufacturers have been able fortunately to bring into active use a previous excess of manufacturing capacity. The decrease in Winter wheat acreage reported yesterday does not necessarily point toward a decreased agricultural output for next year. Rather it may mean only a change in the proportion of the several products of the farm, just as the decrease in the cotton acreage in the South last year was accompanied by a large increase in the production of other crops. Not the least useful perhaps of the lessons which have been learned during this period of war is greater facility on the part of our producers to accommodate themselves to the changing needs of the world's markets.

LONDON MARKET IS ACTIVE.

Weakness in American Railroad Shares Due to Diplomatic Situation.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The supply of money was smaller today. The announcement of the 5 per cent. exchequer bond issue hardened discount rates as well as foreign treasury bills.

The stock market was more interesting than for some time past. The leading feature was the weakness in American railroad shares due to the American-Austrian diplomatic situation. The appearance of the French loan, which started at 79½ and advanced to 80% on active dealings, together with the British exchequer bond issue, adversely affected gilt-edged securities. The 4½ per cent. war loan dropped five-eighths on a number of sales which, however, were well absorbed. Consols closed half a point lower. Business in other directions was mostly in rubber and oil shares and Kaffirs at steady prices. A good number of American gold bonds also changed hands.

The 5 per cent. five year exchequer bond issue, with which the Government plans to pay for American securities, is regarded on the Stock Exchange as an excellent investment and it already has had a slightly depressing effect in the gilt-edged section where quotations were marked down about half a point early today. Consols opened at 57¾, against 58¼ yesterday, and the war loan declined ⅝, to 96¾.

ITALIAN NOTES ALL SOLD.

Lee-Higginson Syndicate for Underwriting $25,000,000 Issue Closed.

Lee, Higginson & Co. announced yesterday that the syndicate formed to underwrite an issue of $25,000,000 of Italian Government one-year 6 per cent. convertible gold notes had been closed, all of the notes having been disposed of. The notes are convertible at maturity into new one-year 6 per cent. notes, which in turn at maturity will be convertible into ten-year 5½ per cent. gold bonds at par. The proceeds will be expended in this country for merchandise and commodities purchased by the Italian Government.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	18	18½	18½	19
Atlantic Refining	695	690	700	
Borne-Scrymser	285	285	285	295
Buckeye Pipe Line	113	116	115	117
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	275	280	275	280
Crescent Pipe Line	48	52	48	52
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	260	270	265	275
Galena Signal Oil	164	166	165	168
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	185	190	188	*192
Indiana Pipe Line	114	118	114	118
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	33	33½	33	33¼
National Transit	12¾	13	12¾	13¼
New York Transit	34	36	34	36
Northern Pipe Line	233	237	234	237
Ohio Oil	105	110	105	110
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	183	188	183	186
Prairie Oil & Gas	68	71	69	72
Prairie Pipe Line	433	432	430	435
Solar Refining	230	234	230	235
Southern Pipe Line	325	325	315	325
South Penn. Oil	240	245	235	249
Southwest Penn.	375	382	375	380
Standard Oil of Cal.	130	133	130	135
Standard Oil of Ind.	380	393	382	385
Standard Oil of Kan.	540	548	545	550
Standard Oil of Ky.	475	485	475	485
Standard Oil of Neb.	355	365	355	365
Standard Oil of N. J.	547	550	545	550
Standard Oil of N. Y.	230	233	230	233
Standard Oil of Ohio	555	565	555	565
Swan & Finch	130	140	130	140
Union Tank	87	89	87	89
Vacuum Oil	237	240	237	240
Washington Oil	50	55	50	55
*Ex dividend.				

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial stocks yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'gs.
Railroads	80.21	79.70	80.07	+.06
Industrials	100.54	98.33	99.98	+1.14
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Dec. 8	91.51	90.15	91.16	+.28
Dec. 9	91.76	90.32	91.63	+.67
Dec. 10	90.79	89.65	89.78	-.67
Dec. 11	90.27	89.49	90.01	+.23
Dec. 13	90.06	89.03	89.34	-.67
Dec. 14	90.76	89.16	90.67	+1.33
Dec. 15	91.13	90.15	90.30	-.08
Dec. 16	91.03	89.54	89.42	-1.17
Dec. 17	90.37	89.11	90.02	+.60
Range of Fifty Stocks.				
	High.		Low.	Last.
*Dec., 1915	91.90	Dec. 7	88.58	Dec. 2	90.02
Dec., 1914	63.21	Dec. 15	58.97	Dec. 24	60.20
Dec., 1913	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 16	68.04
Dec., 1912	82.54	Dec. 2	72.23	Dec. 16	78.20
*Dec., 1911	78.40	Dec. 20	75.06	Dec. 8	77.80
Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	90.02
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	90.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60
*To date.					

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	108	113	110	115
American Cigar pf.	99	101	98	100
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnson Tin F. & M.	150	175	150	175
J. S. Young	150	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	200	210	200	210
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	490	510	485	500
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

Customs	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
	$9,324,744	$90,002,616
Ordinary internal rev.	17,952,224	175,168,360
Miscellaneous	971,786	13,695,155
Receipts	2,525,632	19,794,637
	30,374,387	298,660,969
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	9,018,213	52,185,380
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	10,451,505	51,854,789
Expenditures	**$39,892,601**	**$350,846,380**

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1915.

Total sales ..... Stocks, (Shares.) 517,751
Same day last year 224,110
Year to date 167,516,099
Same period last year 47,016,478
Average price and change 50 stocks ..... 90.02 + .60
Same day last year ..... 61.54 + .02

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
Range year 1914	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1913	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales,		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
131	140	300	Alams Express	130	130	130	130	+1
25⅜	25½	16,400	Alaska Gold Mines	24⅛	25⅝	23⅝	25⅜	+1¼
10⅝	10½	1,600	Alaska Juneau	10	10½	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅜
31½	31⅝	1,350	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	31	31⅝	31	31⅜	+ ⅜
82	82⅝	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	82½	83	82½	82½	+ ½
69½	70	1,600	Am. Beet Sugar	68⅝	69½	68¾	69½	+ ½
101½	104	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	102	102	102	102	-3
190	198	10	Am. B.S. & F.pf.tr.	100	100	100	100	
50¼	50⅝	8,900	Am. Can	59⅜	60	59	59¼	+ ¼
110	111	300	Am. Can pf	111¼	111¼	111	111	- ½
79	79½	1,900	Am. Car & Fdry	79½	79⅞	78½	78¾	+ ¼
116¼	119	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	116	116	116	116	
153	154	500	Am. Coal Products	153	153½	152	153¼	+ ⅛
54¾	56¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	54⅝	55	54⅝	55	- ⅛
97½	99	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98	98	98	98	- ¼
125	128	200	Am. Express	127	127	127	127	- ¾
50¾	51	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	50½	51	50½	51	- ½
26½	27	100	Am. Ice Securities	26¼	26½	26¼	26¼	- ¼
22⅞	23	100	Am. Linseed	22½	22½	22½	22½	
41¾	43	600	Am. Linseed pf	42	42	41½	41½	+ ⅜
68½	69½	1,900	Am. Locomotive	69	69¼	67¾	68⅞	- ⅛
101	102	300	Am. Locomotive pf.	101	101½	101	101½	+ ⅛
9	10	200	Am. Malt	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	- ¼
100⅝	100⅞	31,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	97⅝	100⅞	97½	100¾	+3⅝
110½	111¼	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	111	111	111	111	+ ⅞
110½	111¼	25	Do., odd lot	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+1
61	61½	900	Am. Steel F'dries	61	61¼	60⅝	61¼	+ ¼
115¼	116	800	Am. Sugar Ref.	115¼	116⅜	115¼	115⅝	+ ⅜
117½	118¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅛	118⅜	+ ⅛
128⅜	128½	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	128½	128¾	128⅜	128⅝	+ ⅛
205	205½	1,400	Am. Tobacco	205½	206	204½	205½	+ ⅛
50	50	300	Am. Woolen	47	48	47	48	-1⅛
98	98	75	Am. Woolen pf.	47⅝	48	47⅝	48	-1½
85⅜	85½	9,500	Anaconda Cop. Co.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	
103¾	103⅞	700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85	85⅞	84½	85⅜	+ ⅞
101½	101⅞	900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	+ ½
113	114	150	Atlantic Coast Line	101½	101⅝	101½	101¾	+ ¼
116½	117	22,000	Baldwin Loco.	114	114	114	114	
92¼	92½	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio	116	117½	114⅝	117	+⅜
77	77½	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	92	92½	92	92¼	+ ⅛
		61	Bank of Commerce	77½	77⅝	77½	77⅝	- ¼
3⅜	3½	1,200	Batopilas Mining	178½	178½	178	178	
475	480	400	Bethlehem Steel	3⅜	3½		3½	+ ¼
88	88¼	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	470	479	465	479	-3
133	136	100	Bklyn Union Gas	88½	88¼	88½	88⅛	- ⅜
11½	12⅜	100	Bruns. Ted. & Ry S.	133	133	133	133	+1⅛
85	86	100	Burns Brothers	11½	11½	11½	11½	- ½
63¼	63⅝	1,800	Butte & Superior	85½	85½	85½	85½	
30	31	100	Butterick Co.	63	63½	63	63¼	+ ⅜
30¼	30⅝	6,700	California Petrol.	31	31	31	31	-1
58½	60	1,800	California Pet. pf.	20½	31¼	29	30¼	+1
178⅜	179½	2,700	Canadian Pacific	59	60	59	59⅝	+ ⅝
83¼	83½	100	Case (J. I.) pf. ext.	179¼	179⅝	178¼	179⅝	+ ⅝
53	53½	3,500	Central Leather Co.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝	- ⅛
108	109⅞	100	Central Leather pf.	52⅝	53¼	52⅝	53	+ ⅝
61½	61¾	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio.	109	109	109	109	
10	13	100	Chicago & Alton	61¼	61½	61	61½	- ½
14½	14⅝	100	Chi. Great Western	10	10	10	10	
38¾	39	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	- ⅛
93	93½	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ¼
132	50	2,500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	92½	93	92¼	93	+ ¼
15⅜	15⅞	600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	132	132	132	132	
24	24¼	3,300	Chile Copper	15⅜	16	15	15⅞	+1
51⅜	51⅝	5,450	Chino Copper	23⅝	24	23⅜	24	
47	48	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	51⅝	52	51¼	51¼	- ⅛
115	115½	200	Comp. Tab. Rec.	51	52½	51	51½	+ ⅞
145¾	147⅞	11,800	Con.Gas,El.L.& P.B.	49⅝	49⅝	48	48	+1
86	87½	200	Consolidated Gas	115	115	115	115	+1½
108	110	50	Continental Can	143½	146⅜	143½	145⅞	+2⅜
			Continental Can pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	
			Corn Products Ref.	108	108	108	108	
			Crucible Steel	18⅝	19	18½	19	+ ¼
			Crucible Steel pf.	73	74	72	73	+ ⅛
			Cuban-Am. Sugar	110	110	110	110	
			Deere & Co. pf.	154	154	154	154	-4
			Delaware & Hud.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+ ⅝
			Del., Lack. & West.	151½	151½	151½	151½	+ ½
			Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	
			Diamond Match	27	27	27	27	
			Distillers' Secur.	103	103	103	103	-2
			Dome Mines	46½	47⅝	46	47	+1
			Elec. Storage Bat.	27½	28	27½	28	
			Erie	65	65	65	65	
			Erie 1st pf.	41¼	41⅞	40⅝	41½	+ ⅜
			Erie 2d pf.	55⅜	56¼	53⅝	56¼	+ ¾
			Federal M. & S. pf.	50	50	50	50	+ ¼
			General Electric	52¼	52¼	50	52¼	+ ¾
			General Motors	172½	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	+2¼
			General Motors pf.	510	512	475	500	+18½
			Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	120¾	118½	120¾	118½	-13
			Great Northern pf.	72	73¼	72	72¾	-2½
			G. N. certs.ore prop.	124½	124½	124½	124¾	+ ½
			Greene-Cananea	48	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ½
			Guggenheim Explor.	45	45	45	45	- ½
			Helme (G. W.) pf.	76¼	77¼	76½	77¼	+1
			Inspiration Copper	112¼	112½	111½	112½	+ ¼
			Interboro Consol.	44½	45¼	44⅜	44⅝	+ ¼
			Interboro Con. pf.	21½	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
			Int Harvester, N.J.	78	78	78	78	- ⅛
			Int. Harv., N.J. pf.	111	111½	110⅝	110⅝	- ⅛
			Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	117½	117½	117½	117½	-1
			Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs.	70	74⅛	70	72⅝	+2¼
			Int. Paper	197½	198	196½	197	+ ⅜
			Int. Paper pf.	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
			Do., odd lot	48½	48½	48	48	+ ⅜
			Kan. City Southern	48	48	48	48	+ ⅜
			Kan. City South. pf.	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅝
			Kresge (S. S.) Co.	33½	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
			Lackawanna Steel	260	260	260	260	
			Lake Erie & West.	81¼	81½	80	81	+ ½
			Lake Erie & W. pf.	14	14	14	14	- ⅛
			Lehigh Valley	33½	34	33½	34	-1
			Liggett & Myers	81	81⅛	81	81⅛	- ⅛
			Loose-Wiles Biscuit	250	250	250	250	- ½
			Louis. & Nash.	25½	25½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
			Mackay Cos.	127	127	127	127	-2½
			Maxwell Motor	80	80	80	80	
			Max. Motors 1st pf.	76	76⅞	74¼	74¾	- ⅛
			Max. Motors 2d pf.	101½	101½	101	101¼	- ⅛
			May Dept. St. pf.	56½	56	56	56	- ⅛
			Mexican Petroleum	106	106	106	106	
			Miami Copper	96¼	96¼	94¾	96	+2
			M., St. P. & S. S. M.	33½	33⅝	33	33⅛	
			M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	122¼	122½	122	122¼	+ ¼
			Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
			Missouri Pacific	6¼	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
			Montana Power	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
			Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
			Nat. En. & St. Co.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
			Nat. Lead Co.	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
			Nevada Con. Cop.	62⅝	62⅝	62¼	62¼	- ⅜
			N. Y. Air Brake	15½	15½	15½	15½	
			N. Y. Central	135¼	137⅛	135¼	137	-1½
			N. Y. N. H. & H.	74	74	74	74	+ ⅛
			Norfolk & Western	120¾	121¼	119⅝	120¾	+ ⅝
			North American	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
			Northern Pacific	115¾	115⅞	115⅝	115⅝	+ ⅛
			Ontario Mining	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
			Pacific Mail	11½	11½	11½	11½	
			Penn. R. R.	58¼	59	58¼	58¾	+ ⅛
			People's Gas. Chi.	114⅜	114⅝	113½	113⅝	- ⅛
			Philadelphia Co.	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅛
			Pittsburgh Coal	36⅜	36⅝	35¼	35¼	- ⅛
			Pittsburgh Coal pf.	110¼	111¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
			Pittsburgh Steel pf.	98	98	98	98	
			Pressed Steel Car	64⅜	64¾	63⅜	63⅝	- ⅜
			Public Service N. J.	120	120	120	120	- ¼
			Quicksilver	5	5	5	5	
			Ray Con. Copper	24½	24½	24	24	+ ¼
			Reading	80⅝	81	80⅜	80⅝	+ ⅛
			Rep. Iron & Steel	53⅝	54½	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
			Rep. Iron & St. pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
			Rock Island Co.	½	½	½	½	
			Rock Island Co. pf.	½	½	½	½	
			St. Louis & San F.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
			Sears, Roeb. & Co.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
			Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	181	181	180½	180½	+1
			Southern Pacific	62⅞	62⅞	62¼	62¼	-1¼
			So. Porto Rico Sug.	100	100	100	100	+ ¼
			Southern Railway	145	145	145	145	
			So. Railway pf.	22	23¼	22	23¼	+1¼
			Studebaker Co.	61¼	61¼	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅛
			Tennessee Copper	168	170¼	165½	168⅝	+ ⅜
			Texas Co.	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
			Texas Co. sub. cfs. f p.	226½	231¼	226½	229½	-2½
			Third Avenue	231	232	231	232	
			Tobacco Prod. pf.	60¼	60½	60¼	60¼	- ¼
			Twin City R. T. x d.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	
			Union B. & P. Co.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	- ¼
			Union Pacific	8	8	8	8	
			Union Cigar Stores	136½	136⅜	135¾	136⅜	+ ¼
			Un. Dry Goods pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
			United Fruit Co.	71	71	71	71	-2
			United Rys. Inv.	148¼	149¼	140¼	140	+ ⅜
			United Rys. Inv. pf.	20¾	21½	20¾	21½	+ ⅜
			U. S. C. I. P. & F.	38½	38½	38½	38½	- ⅛
			U. S. Indus. Alco.	24	24	24	24	
			U. S. Rubber	120¼	123	120¼	123	+ ⅛
			U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	53⅜	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅛
			U. S. Steel	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
			U. S. Steel pf.	85⅞	85⅞	84⅞	84⅞	- ⅛
			Utah Copper	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	+ ⅛
			Va.-Car. Chemical	77⅛	78⅜	77⅛	78⅜	+ ⅛
			Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	46	46	45¾	45¾	- ⅛
			Wabash	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	
			Wabash pf.	15½	16	15½	16	- ½
			Wabash pf. B	44¾	45⅝	44¾	45⅝	+ ⅛
			Western Union Tel.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
			Westingh. E. & M.	80	80	80	80	- ⅛
			Westingh. 1st pf.	88	88	88¼	88¼	- ⅛
			W. & L. E. 2d pf.	80	80	67½	68¾	+1
			Willys-Overland	5½	5½	5½	5½	- ⅛
			Woolw., (F.W.) Co.	238	238½	238	238½	- ½
				118	118⅞	118	118	+ ⅛

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

New Merger Slowly Growing

Efforts to reach an understanding on terms that will be acceptable to the holders of stock in the Cambria Steel Company, the Lackawanna and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube, if those companies are combined, went on yesterday, although the discussions did not get beyond Cambria and Youngstown. It is pretty well understood that these companies can be put in at $80 and $300 a share respectively, but it is rumored that opposition has been met in the effort to get Lackawanna in at about the same price as Cambria.

***

Mercantile Marine Deadlock.

The new development in the International Mercantile situation, which involves a rejection of the Wallace plan by the common stockholders, has deadlocked the movement to effect an early reorganization. The common stockholders are demanding a plan which will be suitable to them and they have a whip hand in the negotiations. There seems to be less chance of an amicable settlement now than there was a month ago. To appease the common stockholders would require more concessions than the preferred stockholders care to make, but the common stockholders' committee insists that the concessions must be made before a plan will be approved. The Bannard Committee now stands between the Wallace and the Platten Committees, but it is well known in the financial district that the Bannard forces lean toward the Platten Committee which represents the common stockholders. The Platten Committee announced yesterday that it would receive deposits of stock until Dec. 27. That is the day on which the foreclosure proceedings come up in the Federal Court.

***

Midvale Turns About.

In the first burst of enthusiasm over the successful flotation of the new Midvale Steel Company the stock sold up to 97, and from that price down to 80 one of the largest of the insiders poured out a stream of stock that effectually dampened the market's ardor. It is reported that the selling from this source stopped only when the insider's large holdings had been cleaned up. On general principles other underwriters who had obtained shares at the first price also sold a few thousand shares, and Midvale went down to 66. Yesterday it was selling at 67. Word went around among those who hear good news in time to act on it that the liquidation was over. Before the close the stock had recovered 6 points, and it closed at 73¾, with none offered.

***

War Prices for Alcohol.

When the war started alcohol was selling at 30 cents a gallon on large contracts. It was said yesterday that the Distillers' Securities Corporation had booked 10,000,000 gallons for export at 52 cents, and an officer states that sales have been made at 56 cents. Traders care little what the price of alcohol is, except as it bears on the market price of stock. There was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Distillers' Corporation after the close of the market yesterday, at which it was thought that a recommendation favoring the payment of a dividend might be acted upon, but it was said after adjourn

To Holders of AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, Incorporated, 5% Gold Notes, Series B and C, Issued and Secured by Indenture Dated May 1, 1915:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of ARTICLE IV. of the Indenture dated May 1, 1915, of the Aetna Explosives Company, Incorporated, to the FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, the following Notes have been drawn by lot for redemption at 101% of the principal amount and accrued interest to Jan. 3, 1916, after which date interest shall cease:

Bonds due January 15th, 1916, Series "B":
Nos. 1002, 1010, 1011, 1014, 1016, 1017, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1024, 1028, 1036, 1041, 1043, 1055, 1058, 1061, 1074, 1083, 1085, 1090, 1091, 1096, 1097, 1104, 1112, 1113, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1137, 1144, 1153, 1157, 1163, 1166, 1173, 1176, 1194, 1211, 1216, 1217, 1220, 1223, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1232, 1236, 1238, 1239, 1243, 1244, 1250, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1267, 1269, 1270, 1281, 1293, 1299, 1300, 1305, 1308, 1316, 1320, 1322, 1334, 1356, 1359, 1360, 1362, 1365, 1367, 1368, 1375, 1376, 1382, 1392, 1396, 1408, 1415, 1417, 1421, 1444, 1448, 1450, 1463, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1486, 1487, 1491, 1493, 1497, 1498, 1507, 1512, 1516, 1525, 1527, 1528, 1533, 1536, 1555, 1560, 1562, 1566, 1572, 1574, 1583, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1597, 1607, 1611, 1612, 1614, 1637, 1641, 1642, 1649, 1651, 1654, 1655, 1659, 1664, 1667, 1668, 1671, 1680, 1685, 1698, 1704, 1712, 1716, 1717, 1720, 1721, 1724, 1727, 1765, 1774, 1779, 1783, 1788, 1789, 1798, 1797, 1815, 1816, 1818, 1819, 1826, 1827, 1834, 1836, 1843, 1844, 1847, 1860, 1861, 1867, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1892, 1895, 1901, 1911, 1914, 1915, 1918, 1925, 1927, 1936, 1940, 1941, 1946, 1949, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1977, 1980, 1981, 1982.

Bonds due February 15th, 1916, Series "C":
Nos. 2001, 2002, 2003, 2013, 2014, 2025, 2027, 2036, 2057, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2066, 2072, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2078, 2080, 2083, 2086, 2099, 2103, 2111, 2112, 2116, 2120, 2122, 2127, 2130, 2138, 2145, 2146, 2150, 2153, 2162, 2168, 2174, 2178, 2180, 2185, 2194, 2197, 2201, 2213, 2219, 2223, 2224, 2227, 2233, 2245, 2246, 2254, 2256, 2258, 2266, 2276, 2278, 2283, 2285, 2291, 2293, 2308, 2309, 2311, 2316, 2322, 2326, 2346, 1847, 2354, 1858, 2365, 2366, 2368, 2369, 2380, 2381, 2393, 2410, 2415, 2417, 2418, 2421, 2424, 2426, 2435, 2436, 2439, 2448, 2457, 2463, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2471, 2476, 2478, 2481, 2482, 2501, 2510, 2513, 2519, 2526, 2531, 2532, 2543, 2556, 2559, 2562, 2565, 2571, 2572, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2600, 2602, 2603, 2606, 2613, 2623, 2628, 2634, 2636, 2637, 2649, 2653, 2659, 2667, 2677, 2678, 2681, 2683, 2701, 2707, 2709, 2715, 2717, 2720, 2727, 2733, 2738, 2741, 2743, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2757, 2764, 2770, 2779, 2781, 2782, 2787, 2792, 2794, 2800, 2804, 2806, 2813, 2821, 2829, 2835, 2839, 2841, 2848, 2850, 2852, 2857, 2858, 2861, 2873, 2876, 2880, 2881, 2885, 2889, 2896, 2904, 2908, 2916, 2920, 2936, 2937, 2943, 2945, 2966, 2972, 2975, 2983, 2996, 3000.

The above Notes will be paid on presentation and surrender at the office of the undersigned, 46 Wall Street, New York, on or after Jan. 3, 1916.

This is the 9th call and makes a total of $1,900,000 of Notes called to date out of a total issue of $3,000,000.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
ARTHUR KING WOOD, President.
Dec. 18, 1915.

To Holders of AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, Incorporated, 5% Gold Notes, Series B and C, Issued and Secured by Indenture Dated May 1, 1915:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of ARTICLE IV. of the Indenture dated May 1, 1915, of the Aetna Explosives Company, Incorporated, to the FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, the following Notes have been drawn by lot for redemption at 101% of the principal amount and accrued interest to Dec. 27, 1915, after which date interest shall cease:

Bonds due January 15th, 1916, Series "B":
Nos. 1110, 1114, 1132, 1141, 1148, 1151, 1160, 1170, 1218, 1246, 1294, 1328, 1363, 1374, 1396, 1402, 1425, 1443, 1455, 1462, 1526, 1561, 1569, 1577, 1581, 1583, 1657, 1660, 1666, 1701, 1736, 1747, 1748, 1759, 1781, 1798, 1822, 1850, 1862, 1863, 1866, 1873, 1875.

Bonds due February 15th, 1916, Series "C":
Nos. 2011, 2042, 2054, 2076, 2090, 2092, 2102, 2115, 2124, 2188, 2223, 2236, 2324, 2340, 2360, 2407, 2416, 2437, 2525, 2540, 2541, 2586, 2587, 2590, 2610, 2650, 2679, 2700, 2711, 2716, 2726, 2740, 2765, 2772, 2776, 2783, 2785, 2796, 2803, 2817, 2823, 2827, 2859, 2875, 2884, 2925, 2928, 2940, 2946, 2950, 2952, 2954, 2967, 2997.

The above Notes will be paid on presentation and surrender at the office of the undersigned, 46 Wall Street, New York, on or after Dec. 27, 1915.

This is the 8th call and makes a total of $1,560,000 of Notes called to date out of a total issue of $3,000,000.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
ARTHUR KING WOOD, President.
Dec. 11, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Three-Year Gold Coupon Notes of 1913.
REDEMPTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article V. of the Trust Agreement, dated July 1st, 1913, to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, that all of the abovementioned notes of the American Coal Products Company have been called for redemption, and will be paid by the American Coal Products Company on January 1st, 1916, at par and accrued interest, upon presentation of the said notes and unmatured coupons to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, after which date interest on the said notes will cease. Holders of the above notes desiring redemption prior to January 1st, 1916, may do so upon presentation of same, coupons attached, to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, and receive payment therefor on a four per cent. discount basis.

By order of the Board of Directors of AMERICAN COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY,
E. J. STEER, Secretary.
Dated November 1st, 1915.

Pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, Notice is hereby given that the books of The Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Maine for the transfer of stock will be closed from December 21st, 1915, to December 31st, 1915.

C. E. ADAMS, Assistant Treasurer.
Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 16, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, No. 192 Broadway, New York, on January 11th, 1916. Polls open from 12 Noon to 1 P. M.

B. L. HASKINS, Vice Pres. & Cashier
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 7TH, 1915.

Lumber Insurance Company of New York.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lumber Insurance Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on Friday, the 24th day of December, 1915, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The object of the meeting is to consider and take action upon a proposed agreement for the merger and consolidation of the Lumber Insurance Company of New York and the Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

H. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.
Dated, New York, November 24th, 1915.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CHILDS CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Childs Company will be held at the office of the Company, 200 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will remain open for one hour.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Dated, New York City, December 18th, 1915.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 7, 1915.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 8th, 1916, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 12, 1916.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
New York, December 9th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M. FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York,
New York, December 11th, 1915.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 4th, 1915.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York, will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Orphans Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at the Home, Convent Avenue and 135th Street, on Tuesday, December 28th, 1915, at 11 o'clock.

COTTON SELLS OFF IN A WEAK MARKET

Closes Barely Steady, with a Net Loss of from Nineteen to Twenty Points.

DULL DAY IN LIVERPOOL

Rumors of Trouble with Austria Affect the Situation—South Offers Contracts.

Cotton was weak yesterday with a heavy undertone induced by a continued pressure of contracts, a fair portion of which came from the South. Telegrams from Galveston reported a rumor that the British Government had issued an order requiring vessels under charter for cotton cargoes to apportion half the freight rooms to grain. This would further restrict the tonnage available for cotton exports, and it was felt that the restricted demand for foreign shipment would lead to considerable hedge selling.

There was also less optimism regarding the strained relations with Austria and rumors that a break was impending caused considerable professional selling. New Orleans sent selling orders here, and Liverpool straddle buying, which has been a factor in the recent support, was hardly in evidence yesterday. The English market closed easy around the low prices of the day. Private cables reported a very dull market with some hedge selling.

Southern telegrams indicated no weakening in spots, although quotations were fractionally lower.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the into-sight for the week was 481,460 bales, against 603,085 last year. The total for the season is 6,670,000 bales, against 6,888,000 last year. Spinners' takings for the week are 342,000, against 332,000 last year. The total for the season is 5,215,000, against 4,122,000 last year. The visible supply of American cotton is now 4,001,000 bales, against 4,257,000 last year.

The market opened lower yesterday. There was practically no reaction throughout the session and the close was barely steady at a net loss of 10 to 20 points.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were quiet, 10 to 25 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 25 points decline, 11.60 for middling. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	11.72	11.64	11.64@11.69	11.85@11.86
Jan.	11.91	11.70	11.71@11.73	11.93 bid
March	12.18	11.98	12.00@12.01	12.19@12.21
May	12.43	12.21	12.23@12.24	12.44@12.45
July	12.53	12.33	12.35@12.36	12.56@12.57
Oct.	12.20	12.05	12.06@12.07	12.19@12.20

Total port receipts, 49,096 bales; last week, 54,450; last year, 69,736.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year
New Orleans	11,527	3,388	4,536
Galveston	11,371	10,359	21,730
Mobile	184	1,069	879
Charleston	1 749	5,172	4,632
Savannah	8,968	2,058	14,928
Wilmington	202	463	1,857
Norfolk	4,265	5,125	4,272

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year
Augusta	1,631	2,215	2,469
Memphis	5,886	8,085	9,327
St. Louis	546	8,769	2,248
Houston	10,622	9,069	21,558

Total thus far this season, 2,007,914 bales; total last season, 2,058,877.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
339	Galveston	12.00	334,809	395,755
1,765	New Orleans	11.82	375,847	292,771
—	Mobile	11.50	27,707	27,482
235	Savannah	12.00	225,910	283,700
—	Charleston	12.00	108,051	119,594
—	Wilmington	Nom.	45,145	47,157
588	Norfolk	11.58	130,050	70,291
1,320	August	11.50	205,952	157,140
600	Memphis	12.12	330,004	267,845
—	St. Louis	12¾	14,415	33,511
1,594	Houston	11.95	229,529	167,184

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points decline at 7.47d. Sales, 7,000 bales; receipts, 18,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales. Market closed easy.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	4	4	4	4½
St. Louis	5	5	5	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4	4
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	4½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul.			Com-
	Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	5
Cleveland	5	5½	4	5
Richmond	5	5½	4	5
Atlanta	5	5½	5½	
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	5½	5½	5
Minneapolis	5			
Kansas City	5	5½	5½	5
Dallas	5	5½	5½	5
San Francisco	6	5	5½	*5½

*Up to 80 days; over 80 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	2	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 months	2¾@3
90 days	2¼@2½	6 months	2¾@3
4 months	2¼@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3	6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	2¾@3		
Other Names.			
4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.72	$4.7311/12	$4.710375	—.00½
Cables	4.7275	4.7250	4.72625	—.00½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted as so many dollars to the pound; German exchange as so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss Exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Closing Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.710375	4.72625
5.1826	Paris	5.8575	5.85
95.28	Berlin	76.375	76.50
20.20	Austria	13.50	13.55
19.20	Greece	19.40	19.41
26.79	Scandinavia	27.40	27.50
19.29	Spain	18.77	18.82
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29	5.28
40.19	Holland	43.1875	43.3125
5.1826	Italy	6.5725	6.565
51.45	Russia	..	32.00
	China—		
	Hongkong	45.50	45.80
	Shanghai	61.25	61.37½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	..
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	..
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.62½	41.75
32.44	Rio	23.50	28.62½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.68	$4.68	$4.66¾	$4.64¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $445,491,188; balance, $20,892,377; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,186,490.

The local banks have gained $2,498,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 25 15-16d, unchanged; New York, 64½c, unchanged. Mexican dollars, 41½c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of December show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:
Twenty-seven rds. $11,752,731 +$3,067,111

DELAWARE & HUDSON for October—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$2,275,536	$2,055,963	$2,115,533
Net aft. tax	920,116	699,712	752,441
4 mos. gross	8,523,992	8,225,379	8,880,428
Net aft. tax	3,349,792	3,007,773	3,308,408

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS for October—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	159,375	126,385	32,990
Net aft. tax	58,197	30,795	27,402
Surp. aft. chg.	34,166	7,178	26,988
4 mos. gross	573,484	583,985	*10,450
Net aft. tax	168,108	163,535	4,567
Surp. aft. chg.	75,611	65,279	10,331

*Decrease.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for November—

	1915	1914.	1913.
Gross	787,885	896,317	673,709
Net	321,549	124,890	242,388
5 mos. gross	3,629,297	2,545,945	3,019,481
Net	1,416,075	825,509	1,247,069

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY for the year ended Oct. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross, all subsidiaries	4,864,972	4,259,508	3,726,946
Balance subsidiary earnings accru'g to Am.	2014	2025	2027
Gas & Elec.	1,246,490	1,011,810	998,538
Other income	467,633	438,329	836,514
Gross income	1,714,123	1,450,139	1,835,052
Exps. and int. charges, Am. Gas & Elec.	711,059	673,965	681,669
Surplus	1,003,064	776,174	653,383

DETROIT EDISON COMPANY for November—

	Per Ct. Gain		
	1915.	Over 1914.	
Gross	784,229	21.2	
Net earnings	318,963	26.0	
Surplus after charges	218,674	27.2	
Eleven months' gross	6,878,076	18.9	
Net earnings	2,538,160	28.2	
Surplus after charges	1,538,287	30.5	

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	608,324	546,656	61,668
Net after taxes	291,688	253,877	78,791
11 mos. gross	5,808,466	5,762,392	106,074
Net after taxes	2,497,638	2,321,974	175,663

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	116,148	109,778	6,370
Net after taxes	56,382	55,857	525
Sur. aft. chgs.	28,549	29,838	*1,290
11 mos. gross	1,245,419	1,211,674	33,745
Net after taxes	623,028	614,512	8,516
Sur. aft. chgs.	329,168	328,672	496

*Decrease.

WISCONSIN EDISON COMPANY, INCORPORATED, for November—

	1915.	Per Ct. Chgs. from 1914.
Gross	772,132	Inc. 8.28
Expenses and taxes	456,133	Inc. 11.45
Net earnings	312,999	Inc. 3.84
Bal. available for Wis. Edison, Inc		
Twelve months' gross	8,581,437	Dec. 0.72
Expenses and taxes	5,151,117	Dec. 0.59
Net earnings	3,430,320	Dec. 0.91
Bal. avail. for deprec. of subsid. and for secur. Wis. Ed., Inc.	1,799,804	Dec. 3.16

Appropriation for depreciation of subsidiary companies for the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1915, was $871,477, an increase of 8.38 per cent. over the preceding year.

New Bond Firm Organized.

Jansen Noyes, Lawrence Chamberlain, J. Dugald White, and Clifford Hemphill have formed a partnership under the firm name of Hemphill, White & Chamberlain to do a general bond business.

Mr. Noyes was formerly manager of the bond department of William Morris Imbrie & Co. Mr. Chamberlain has been with Kountze Brothers and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers' Association. Mr. White has been Vice President of the Engineering Securities Corporation and otherwise associated with the J. G. White companies. Mr. Hemphill, who is the New York Stock Exchange member of the new firm, was with White, Weld & Co.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange changed its tone more than once during the day, but the final tendency appeared to be upward, although some stocks, notably United States Steel common, ran off from the best at the close. At the start the market rallied from the break of Thursday, with firmness showing for a time. The dealings in fractional lots were on a broad scale and well distributed over a list which included sixty-seven different stocks. Transactions totaled 43,810 shares,

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,020	Alaska Gold	24	25⅝	23⅞	25⅛
50	Alaska Juneau	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
220	Allis-Chalmers	31⅝	31⅝	31	31⅝
140	Am. B. Sugar	69¼	69¾	68⅜	69⅛
2,150	Am. Can	59⅝	60	58⅝	59⅝
140	Am. C. & Fdy.	70	79⅝	70	79⅝
150	Am. Ice Sec	26½	26½	26½	26½
690	Am. Locomo	68¾	69½	67⅞	69
7,340	Am. Smelting	98	100⅝	97¾	100⅜
30	Am. T. & T	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼
2,200	Anac. Copper	85	85⅝	84⅝	85⅛
20	A., T. & S. F.	100	100	100	100
2,290	Baldwin Loco.	116	117⅜	114½	116⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
50	Brook. R. T	88½	88½	88½	88½
40	Butte & Sup	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼
690	Cal. Petroleum	30¼	30¾	29⅝	30⅛
20	Can. Pacific	178¾	178¾	177½	178¾
100	Cent. Leather	53	53	52¾	53
10	Ches. & Ohio	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
10	C., M. & St. P.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
550	C., R. I. & P.	15¾	16¼	15¾	15⅞
30	Chile Copper	24	24	24	24
110	Chino Copper	51⅝	52¼	51¼	51⅝
780	Col. F. & I.	51½	52¼	50⅞	51⅝
370	Cons. Gas	140¾	143¾	143½	146⅞
50	Corn Products	18⅞	19	18⅞	19
550	Crucible Steel	73¼	74	72	73¼
520	Dist. Secur	46½	47¼	46	47
2,480	Erie	41⅜	41⅝	40¾	41⅛
10	Erie 1st pf	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
90	Goodrich Co	72½	72½	72⅜	72⅝
150	Gt. Nor. Ore	48	48⅝	47⅞	48⅛
40	Gt. Nor. pf	124½	124½	124½	124⅝
40	Guggen. Expl.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
120	Insp. Copper	44⅜	45	43⅞	44½
20	Interboro Con	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅜
50	Int. Paper	12	12	12	12
10	Kan. City So	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
40	Lack. Steel	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼
460	Maxwell Motor	76½	76½	73⅜	76
1,950	Mex. Petroleum	95⅝	96¼	94	96
20	Nevada Con	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
230	New Arcadian	10	10⅜	9⅝	9¾
40	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
810	North Butte	30⅛	30⅝	30¼	30⅜
5	Osceola	83	83	83	83
220	Pond Creek	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15¼
65	Quincy	84½	86	84½	86
5	Ray Cons	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
703	Santa Fe	5¼	5¼	5	5⅛
50	Shannon	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
770	Shattuck	33¾	34	33¾	34
15	South Lake	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
115	South Utah	30c.	30c.	30c.	30c.
10	Sup. & Pocah	2	2	2	2
100	Superior Copper	24	24	23⅜	23⅜
80	Trinity	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Tuolumne	35c.	35c.	35c.	35c.
515	U. S. Smelting	45½	46⅞	45½	46⅛
111	U. S. Smelt. pf.	49	49	49	49
150	Utah Apex	3	3	3	3
50	Utah Cons	12	12	12	12
90	Utah Copper	77⅝	78¼	77⅝	78¼
255	Victoria	2½	2½	2¼	2¼

RAILROADS.

5	Boston Elevated	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
20	Boston & Maine	33	33⅛	33	33⅛
84	Bost. & Me. pf.	41	41	41	41
2	Conn. & Pass. pf	87	87	87	87
6	Conn. River	155	155	155	155
5	Fitchburg pf.	72	72	72	72
5	Mass. Elec. pf.	36	36	35	35
16	Old Colony	150½	150½	150½	150½
150	W. End St. Ry.	65	65	64½	64½
31	W.E. St. Ry. pf	83¼	84	83¼	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

28	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	99½	99½	99½	99¾
825	Am. Pneu. Serv.	2	2	2	2
21	Am. Pn. Ser. pf	14	14	14	14
30	Am. Sugar	115½	115½	115½	115¾
17	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118	118
183	Am. Tel. & Tel.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
105	Am. Wool. pf. ctfs	96½	96½	96½	96½
101	A., G. & W. I.	30¾	31¼	30¾	31¼
162	A., G. & W. I. pf	45	45	44¼	44¾
25	Edison	242¼	242¼	242¼	242½
102	Mass. Gas	85½	86	85½	85⅞
86	Mass. Gas pf.	84¾	85	84¾	85
1	McElwain pf.	99	99	99	99
10	Mackay	67	67	67	67
3	Mergenthaler	165	165	165	165
50	Miss. Riv. Pow.	16	16	16	16
26	N. E. Teleph.	131½	131½	131½	131½
100	Swift & Co.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
20	Torrington	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
10	Torrington pf.	30	30	30	30
278	United Fruit	148	149¾	148	149¼
808	Unit. Fruit rts.	6¼	6¾	5¾	6¼
379	Unit. Sh. Mach	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
246	Dn. S. Mach. pf	28¾	29	28¾	29
1,227	U. S. Steel	85¾	85½	84¾	84¾
3,710	Ventura Oil	11¾	12	11¼	12

BONDS.

$20,000	Am. Agr. Ch. 5s	97	97	97	97
15,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. col. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
600	Am. Tel. & Tel. 5s	106	106	106	106
1,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77½	77½	77½	77½
1,000	C., B. & Q. 4s, S.-W. Div.	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Cen. Vt. 1st 4s	80	80	80	80
1,000	Cumb. Tel. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
100	Miss. River Power 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s, 1932	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	W. End 4s	16	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Wis. E. & T. 6s	99	99	99	99

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.19	.20	La Rose	.60	.70
Bingham	7⅞	7⅞	Majestic	1⅞	1⅞
B. St Gas.	.10	.20	M. of Am.	3½	3⅝
Bost. Ely.	.33	.34	Mex.-D.	.55	.57
Bohemia	2	2⅜	Mex. Meta.	.32	.34
Butte & L.	.33	.38	N. Baltic.	2⅜	3¼
Calaveras	2⅞	3¼	Nev. Doug.	.72	.80
Con. Aris.	1⅛	1⅜	Onto Cop.	.20	.25
Cortez	.45	.50	S'west M.	.80	1.00
Chief Con.	1¼	1⅜	Utah Mets.	9⅜	9⅞
Con Cop.	1⅞	2	Ton. Min.	7⅛	7⅜
Crown

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"The Ressurection of Saint and Sinner."
8:00 P. M.—"The Unspeakable Gift.'

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, PASTOR.
11—"The Church—Her Peace."
8—Vital Questions: "What Must I Do to be Saved?"
Thursday, 8—Mid-week Bible Study.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 80th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., will preach, 11—"The Ministry of Angels." 8—Fourth in popular course on "Little Journeys with Great Hymn Writers." "Henry Francis Lyte and His Hymns."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.
Tuesday, 8 P. M., Young People's Society.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HEDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"BECOMING POOR FOR OUR SAKES THAT WE, THROUGH HIS POVERTY, MIGHT BECOME RICH." (A CHRISTMAS SERMON.)
8 P. M.—"WHICH WILL YOU HAVE, THE DEVIL'S HIGH WAGES, OR GOD'S FREE GIFT?"
DR. HEDEMAN INVITES YOU TO COME AND LET HIM HELP YOU TO DECIDE MANY DECIDED LAST SUNDAY NIGHT TO TAKE THE FREE GIFT.
Friday night, Dec. 24, (Christmas Eve,) Dr. Haldeman will answer the following vital questions: "WHAT DO THE SCRIPTURES TEACH ABOUT THE BIRTH OF CHRIST? WAS HE VIRGIN BORN OR NATURALLY BORN? IS THE TRUE ISSUE NOT WHETHER HIS MOTHER WAS A VIRGIN, BUT WHETHER GOD OR MAN WAS HIS ACTUAL FATHER?"
Strangers cordially invited.

FT. WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 124 Wadsworth Av. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth.
11 A. M.—"THE SURE PAY-DAY."
8 P. M.—"WHERE ARE THE NINE?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQ. A. RAY PETTY, Acting Pastor, preaches.
11—"Hyphenated Christianity."
8—"A Handful of Religion."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
will preach Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special Xmas music, violin and harps. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL,
10 A. M.—Lecture by Hon. P. P. Claxton.
11 A. M.—"The Christmas Message."
8 P. M.—Sunday School Christmas Services.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 140th Street and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M., "We Saw His Star."
8 P. M., Miller's Cantata, "Christ, the Child."

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th Street & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. and 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. ALFRED H. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Service, 11.
The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"THE CERTAINTY OF IMMORTALITY."

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. Jefferson, Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dec. 25, 11 A. M., the Pastor will preach.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
REV. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST.
Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"LIGHT ON THE CLOUD."

Ethical Culture.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "THE JOYOUS FESTIVAL SPIRITUALLY INTERPRETED."

Jewish.
BETH-EL TEMPLE, Fifth Av. and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, Carnegie Hall: Sunday, at 11.
Dr. Wise: "Americanism and Hyphenism."
All Are Welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The Synagogue and the Child."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "The New Americanism."
Monday, 11 A. M., sharp—Dr. Enelow on "The Influence of the Psalms."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All Are Welcome.
December 19—"OUR IDOLS."

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 120th St. and Lenox Av.—Dr. Harris, Dec. 18, 11.—"The Bones of Joseph."
Friday, 24, 8:15.—Speaker, Dr. Lyons.

Lutheran.
CHURCH Broadway at 92d St. Rev. OF THE ADVENT JOHN A. HORN, Pastor. Celebration of nineteenth anniversary Sunday at 11 A. M. All invited. Rev. J. J. Reischmann, D. D., of Brooklyn, preacher. Service also at 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

LUTHERN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. Charles J. Smith, D.D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder; service, 11 A. M.

Moravian.
FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Lelbert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

Methodist Episcopal.
HOBSON—8 P. M., and Hearon Sisters Ins. Quar., Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, Sixtieth Street.
Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M., "The Genealogy of Christ." 8 P. M., "Christian Principles in Prison Administration." Special Christian Carols. 6:30 P. M., Young People's Tea. 9:45 A. M., Sunday School and Bible Classes.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

PARK AV. CHURCH, cor. 86th St. Lecture, 10 A. M.; OWEN R. LOVEJOY, on "Child Labor and Federal Government," 11 A. M.; Dr. JAMIESON, 8 P. M. Christmas Music-Oratorio, large chorus, string orchestra, 50 pieces; Kriens Sym. Club.

SIXTH AV. M. E. CHURCH, 6th Av. and 8th St., Brooklyn.
EDGAR COLLINS TULLAR, PASTOR.
10:30, Dedication New Church—Bishop Wilson, D. D. 3 P. M., Addresses: Drs. W. A. Layton, W. J. Thompson, J. E. Holmes. Evening Sermon, Rev. A. S. Kavanagh, D. D.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.
FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M., "The Confession of the Calendar to the Cradle." 8 P. M., Love Stories of the Bible. "A Mother's Love for Her Boys." (Rizpah and the Seven Sons of Saul.) Christmas music.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 66th Street and West End Avenue.
CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—Bible Classes for men and women.
11 A. M.—Pastor preaches. 8 P. M., theme, "Christmas in the Trenches." Special music.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 45th St., West of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Preaching by Rev. J. E. Crowther, who has traveled in Africa for the past nine months.
8 P. M.—Rev. Sumner R. Vinton of Burma will give an address, illustrated by stereopticon lantern slides.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

New Thought.
ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. SEARS, Speaker.

CHURCH OF THE NEW CIVILIZATION.
Dr. JULIA SETON, Founder.
Sunday Services 11:15 A. M., Hotel Empire, 63d St. and Broadway. Subject: "Life's Greatest Secret."
Brooklyn, at 8:15 P. M. 64 St. James Place.

CLIFFORD W. CHEASLEY lectures on Numerology (Number Vibration) every Tuesday, 8:30 P. M., 47 West 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Subject Tuesday, Dec. 21, "Giving and Receiving."

HARRY GAZE.
"The Real Significance of Christmas."
218 Madison Av.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK, Theatre Francais, 21 West 44th, Sunday at 3, "JESUS AND THE WAR GOD."

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St. Sunday service, 11 A. M. Healing meeting, Friday, 8 P. M. Chapel and reading room open daily, 10 to 5.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS.
INCORPORATED, 1914.
150 WEST 78TH ST.
Service Sunday afternoon at 4; also every morning except Saturday, at 11.
Subject tomorrow: "How to Become Efficient Men and Women Through Vizualizing." All are welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE, 11 EAST 41ST ST.
Sunday, 11 A. M. Public Invited.
Speaker, WALTER NEWELL WESTON.
Subject, "NON-RESISTANCE."

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 WEST 72D ST.
Sunday, 11. Mrs. EVAN MARTER. Subject: "THE MIND'S WONDER WORLD."
Repeated by Request.
8, Mr. Robert Lloyd.
Soloist—Mme. Bettinnettl.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

MRS. CHAPIN WILL TELL YOU.

At Theatre Francais, 23 West 44th.
Sunday morning at 11:15.
Sunday evening, Salon and Address, 8:15.
Studio Same Building.

Pentecostal Nazarene.
PENTECOSTAL NAZARENE CHURCH, 8th Av., cor. 23d St. Mrs. I. M. Jump, Pastor. Special—Monday, Holiness Meeting, 2:30.

Presbyterian.
A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, at 105th. 8 P. M.—"Impersonation." Dickens's "Christmas Carol," Chas. Underhill.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. HUGH BLACK at 4:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. JOHN JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for the Presbyterian Hospital.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service will be omitted, as there will be service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M., in the Church, conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway.
Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Christmas Services, 11, Dr. Work preaches, 8, Organ, Choir, and String Quartet.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Short Vesper Service at 4 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St.,
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special Christmas music beginning a half hour before each service.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. LIMOUZE, Minister. 11 A. M.—Dr. J. F. Forbes. 8 P. M.—Mr. Limouze.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.

HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "LET US GO TO BETHLEHEM." Special Christmas Music by Chorus, Choir, Organ, and Violin.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE.
Rev. Elliott W. Brown, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill. { Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4.
CHRISTMAS MUSIC at both services. Soloists, Inez Barbour, Rose Bryant, Charles Harrison, Frank Croxton; chorus choir; violin, 'cello, harp, and organ; Clarence Dickinson, organist and choirmaster.
BIBLE SCHOOL CHRISTMAS SERVICE at 10 o'clock.
Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Dec. 25,) 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., President Andover Theological Seminary.
The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Hon. William H. Wadhams, Judge of the Court of General Sessions, will speak on "Prison Reform" at 8 P. M.
Friday, 8 P. M., Christmas Eve Service.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D.,} Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D.,}
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.
CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M. The Holy Communion.
9 A. M. The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M. Morning Prayer.
11 A. M. Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor.
4 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Dickinson S. Miller.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (choral, except Monday and Saturday.)
CHRISTMAS-DAY SERVICES.
8 A. M. The Holy Communion.
11 A. M. Preacher, Bishop Greer.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Stuart L. Tyson, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Henry and Scammel. (Take Duane car from City Hall.) 11 A. M., Rev. Dr. KENNETH S. GUTHRIE, on "Is There Sorrow in Heaven?"

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services, 8, 10:15, 11, 3, 8.
Preacher: the Rector.
Christmas Eve, Carol Service 9 P. M.
Christmas Day 8 and 11 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Broadway and 155th St., Rev. Dr. GATES. Vicar.—8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 12, 4, 8. Christmas Day: Holy Communion, 7 A. M. Full choir. 8:45, on second celebration; 10:30, Festival Service.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St., 8 and 11 A. M., (Mr. Van Etten.) 8 P. M., Question Box. Christmas Day, 12, (Midnight,) 8 and 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, Rev. S. P. Delaney, L. D., 4; CHRISTMAS DAY: Low Masses, 6:30, 7:30, 8:15, 9; Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45; Solemn Vespers, 5.

Protestant Episcopal.
CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 89th St., near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 11 A. M., Holy Communion. Sermon by Rector.
Service in C.....K. Hall
Vested Choir, Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Anthem. "The Great Day of the Lord." Martin
Postlude..... "Priere" .....Franck
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
Prelude.. "Andante Religioso" .Sinnhold
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ
Harp Solo..... "Prayer" .....Parish—Alvars
Contralto Solo.. "Abide With Me" . Liddle
'Cello Solo.. "Adoration" ... Saint-Saens
Anthem, "Behold the Days Come," Woodward
Address by Rector.
8 P. M. EVENSONG.
Sermon by Rev. John Acworth.
Congregational Singing.
CHRISTMAS EVE. MIDNIGHT COMMUNION SERVICE, SPECIAL MUSIC.
SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, POPULAR VESPERS, CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
FINAL NOTICES NEXT WEEK.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 55th Street and Lexington Avenue.
Rev. W. T. Crocker, Rector.
CHRISTMAS SERVICES: Christmas Eve, 7:30 P. M., Christmas tree festival. Christmas Day, 8 A. M., Holy Communion, with carols; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer; Sermon by Bishop Kinsolving of Brazil.
8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 9th Av.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service, the Rector.
3:45 P. M.—French Service, Rev. Pietro Griglio.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, W. L. Kinsolving. CHRISTMAS DAY.
7:30 A. M.—Carol Service.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer. Sermon, Rector.
4—Church Service of the New England Society in New York. Sermon by the Rector.

CHURCH OF ZION and ST. TIMOTHY. 334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer, (Rector)..... 11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital..... 7:30 P. M.
Evensong, Preacher, Right Rev. L. L. Kinsolving, D. D., Bishop of Southern Brazil..... 8:00 P. M.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
Holy Communion, (Choral).... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Holy Communion —Preacher, the Rector..... 11:00 A.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St. Service Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. WITTMEYER, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway & 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector. 8; 11 (Rev. Dr. F. L. H. Pott); 8 (Rector). Christmas-day Services, 8 and 11.

POPULAR VESPERS, CHAPEL OF THE Intercession, Broadway and 155th St. 4 P. M. Soloists: Antonia Griffin, harpist; Laura Tappen, 'cellist; Leo Riggs, recital organist. Readings from "The Apocrypha," by Dr. Gates. Address, "John Bunyan and the Apocrypha."

ST. ANDREW'S, COR. FIFTH AVE. AND 127TH ST., The Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR,
preaches 11 A. M. on "REJOICE ALWAYS."
8 P. M. on "THE HISTORY OF CHRISTMAS."
CHRISTMAS DAY,
8 A. M., RECTOR PREACHES, 11 A. M. on "WHY THE WORLD KEEPS CHRISTMAS."
Strangers invited. BRING A LITTLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT for the CHURCH.
SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS,
8 and 11 A. M. and at 3:30 P. M., GRAND CHILDREN'S VESPERS—UNITED CHOIRS, MANGER SERVICE. FINE MUSIC.
NO SERVICE AT NIGHT.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, St. Ann's Av., and 140th St.
Rector, the Rev. Bertrand Stevens. Sunday, Dec. 19, 8 A. M., 11 A. M. (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Rev. H. G. Willis.) Christmas Day: 7:30 A. M., 10:30 A. M., (Rector.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
4:00 P. M.—Even-Song and Address.
The Rector will preach at both services.
At 4 P. M. Service. Cantata: "God So Loved the World." Bach.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
All seats free.
The Rev. KARL REILAND, Rector.
Services, 8, 11, and 8.
Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St.; Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays mass at 7; holy days and Friday at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St.
8 A. M.....Holy Communion
11 A. M.....Morning Prayer and Sermon (BISHOP COURTNEY.)
12 .....Holy Communion
4 P. M.....Evening and Sermon (MR. BACHMAN.) CHRISTMAS DAY.
8 A. M.....Holy Communion
11 A. M.....Festival Service and Sermon (BISHOP COURTNEY.)

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av., and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Christmas Eve, Carols, 11 P. M.; Eucharist, 11:30 P. M.; Christmas Day, 7:30 and 10:30 A. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway. Dr. BEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11 and Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11. Morning Service and Sermon (Rector.)
4. Cantata: Handel's "Messiah."
8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.
DECEMBER 21, ST. THOMAS'S DAY.
10 A. M.—Holy Communion (Rector)
8:15 P. M.—St. Thomas's Choral Society.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 EAST 29TH. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 A. M.; 10:30 GARRETT'S MASS AND SERMON; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4: Anthem and PROCESSION. CHRISTMAS DAY.
COMMUNIONS: 6, 7, 8, 9 O'Clock.
At 10:30, SERMON (the Rector.) William's Mass in G. Gounod's "Adore and be Still." Organ, harp, horns, and drums accompaniment. Evensong at 5 o'clock.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer. Christmas Day Services: 7 and 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.

Reformed.
GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 24th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 150th St., near Amsterdam Av.
PAUL SEIBERT DENBACH, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Dr. H. G. MENDENHALL. 8 P. M.—"The Christmas Spirit," (Cantata.)

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. JOHN A. GEBHARD, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Service on Christmas Day at 10:30 A. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Painted Porch."
8 P. M.—"Samson at the Mill."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "The Philosophy of Shame."
Church School, 9:45 A. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Subject: "The Romance of Bethlehem." The choir will sing Maunder's Cantata, "Bethlehem."

Society of Friends.
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Religious Society of Friends, (Orthodox.) Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avenues, Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.
FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays 8 P. M. Good Speakers. Spiritual demonstrations. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Theosophy.
THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15. Subject, "Christ and Christmas from a Theosophical Standpoint." Mrs. FRANCES A. ROSS.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject: "Theosophy and the Symbolism of Astrology," by Mrs. Marie Pontin.

Unitarian.
ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Dr. T. R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate.
CHRISTMAS SERVICES AND SERMON. MR. SULLIVAN WILL PREACH: Subject, SAVIORS AND DESTROYERS—A CHRISTMAS SERMON. Extra Instrumental Music. Services 11 A. M. All Cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th St.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "THE TESTIMONY OF JESUS AND THE APOSTLES AGAINST WAR." 8:00 P. M.: MR. HORACE HOLLEY on "PSYCHIC DEMOCRACY." 8:15 P. M.: Public Conference—DR. HASTINGS H. HART on "THE JAIL."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven.
"THE CHRISTIAN SHIBBOLETH."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

United Presbyterian.
SECOND, West 172d St. and Audubon Av. Rev. JAMES P. LYTLE, M. A.
11 A. M.—"THE INN."
8 P. M.—Dr. Gillispie will preach.

Universalist.
The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 76TH ST.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., PASTOR, preaches at 11 A. M., "CHRIST IS COMING," a Christmas Preparation Sermon, and at 4:30 P. M., "WHY WE HONOR JESUS." Christmas Music, third portion Handel's "Messiah."

Y. M. C. A.
MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH.
Men's Meeting.—"God's Call for Men."
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57th St., 8 Av., 4 P.M.

23D ST. Y. M. C. A., 215 West 23d St. Sunday, 3:45, Dr. J. HOWARD MELISH, "National Preparedness."

Other Services.
EVERSON at the HUDSON Theatre, 44th and Broadway.
Sunday at 8 P. M.
A Free Lecture of Unusual Interest, "WHO MADE THE DEVIL?"

FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE,
listen: There's a live gospel service nightly, 10 P. M., 5-7 Doyers St. Rescue Society. Old Chinese Theatre. T. J. Noonan, Supt.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St.—Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor, Sunday, 10:30 A. M., preaching by the Pastor; 8 P. M., Miss Cora Rudy.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 Central Park West, Swami Bodhananda. "Self-Mastery." 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregationas.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, Why Jesus Chose Preaching as His Method of Reaching the People. Fifth sermon in the series on the Life of Christ. Evening subject, "Savonarola and the New Italy." Fourth sermon in the series on Heroes as Prophets of a New Era.

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn, (two blocks from Borough Hall Station.)—Rev. EDWARD A. GEORGE of Congregational Church, Tacoma, N. Y., will preach on Dec. 19 at 11:00 A. M. Topic: "Fools for Christ's Sake." 7:45 P. M., at the hometime service in the church parlors, "Christmas with Dickens" will be given by Mr. James H. Callendar. The prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 8:00 o'clock, in charge of Rev. Stanley A. Hunter, will be a special Christmas meeting. There will be a Christmas tree and all the organizations of the church will participate in the exercises. Public cordially invited to all services.

Presbyterian.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn.—Dr. Alberton preaches at 11 A. M. and 7:45. Morning—"The Religion of Jesus." Evening—"The Secret of Spiritual Boldness."

THROOP AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Throop Av. and Macon St., Brooklyn.
Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D., Pastor, will preach 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
10:30 A. M.—"Deuteronomy," the last of the series of five lectures on the Pentateuch, 7:45 P. M.—"What think Ye of Christ?" Evening.—Cantata: "The Coming of the King." Chorus of 40 voices. Putnam Av. car at Brooklyn Bridge or Borough Hall to Throop Av.

Protestant Episcopal.
NATIVITY, FLATBUSH, Ocean Av. and Av.F. Rev. ANDREW FLEMING, Rector.—Services 11 A.M., 8 P.M.; 3d Sun. also 8 A.M.

Unitarian.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian), Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 8 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop Service at 11.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division.—In Equity.—No. 50.—THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and ELIAS J. JACOBY, as Trustees, Complainants, against CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that, whereas on June 29, 1915, decrees of foreclosure and sale were entered by said Court in the above-entitled causes, and like decrees were also entered in ancillary proceedings between the said parties to said original causes in the United States District Courts for the District of Indiana, and for the Southern District of Illinois, Southern Division, and for the Eastern District of Illinois; and whereas, by said decrees, respectively, it was ordered by said Courts, amongst other matters and things, that the undersigned, who was thereby appointed Master Commissioner for such purposes, should, within twenty days after the transfer of the possession of the property sold under said decrees to the respective purchasers thereof, their successors or assigns, publish once a week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in each of the cities of New York, N. Y., Cincinnati, Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Springfield, Illinois, a notice requiring the holders of claims for unpaid debts, claims and charges claiming priority over the First and Refunding Mortgage set up, described, and foreclosed in said Cause No. 50, (other than the liens and charges set forth in Paragraph 2 of said decree in said Cause No. 50, subject to which the mortgaged property was to be sold,) and also a notice requiring holders of claims for unpaid debts, claims and charges claiming priority over the First Mortgage set up, described and foreclosed in said Cause No. 51, (other than the liens and charges set forth in Paragraph 2 of said decree in said Cause No. 51, subject to which the mortgaged property was to be sold,) to file with the undersigned as Master Commissioner for allowance, itemized and verified proofs in writing of such claims, and any such claims which should not be so filed within the period of four months after the first publication of said notice, should not be paid out of the proceeds of sale, nor be enforceable against the mortgaged property described and to be sold in said Causes Nos. 50 and 51, respectively, or any part thereof, or against the respective purchasers, or their successors or assigns, except that by leave of Court, claims so filed might be amended at any time prior to the distribution of the proceeds of sale; and whereas, it was further ordered by said decree that said Master Commissioner should report to said Court all claims, debts, and charges which he should allow as entitled to priority over said First and Refunding Mortgage of above in Cause No. 50, and over said First Mortgage as above in Cause No. 51, and should have all the powers and duties of a Master in Chancery under the rules and procedure in equity; and that said Master should return, with his report, all evidence taken by him with his report, together with his findings of fact and conclusions of law therein in each of said causes; and whereas, the mortgaged property described in said decrees, respectively, has been sold, and transfers of the possession thereof were made to the purchasers at said sales on December 1, 1915: Now, therefore, holders of claims for unpaid debts, claims and charges claiming priority as above set forth over each of said mortgages, respectively, with the exceptions hereinfore described, are required to file with the undersigned as

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The storm that was central over Arkansas Thursday night has moved rapidly northeast to Ontario, and a secondary disturbance is over Tennessee. These disturbances have produced snow and rain in the region of the Great Lakes and the upper Mississippi Valley and rains throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley. Heavy rains fell in the lower Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and the East Gulf States. Local rains and snows are also reported from the Far Northwest.

The weather has become much colder in the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States, while warmer weather prevails over the Atlantic States and the Rocky Mountain region.

Indications are that there will be rains Saturday and generally fair weather Sunday throughout the Atlantic States, and local snows in the lake region.

In the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Colder weather will prevail Saturday and Sunday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong east; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong east and southeast, shifting to west; South Atlantic Coast, strong south, shifting to west.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain or snow Saturday. Sunday partly cloudy and colder.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Saturday, preceded by rain in the morning. Sunday fair and colder.

New England—Rain Saturday. Sunday partly cloudy.

Western New York—Rain or snow and colder Saturday; snow flurries Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	17	29	4 P. M.	26	38
4 A. M.	16	31	6 P. M.	25	40
9 A. M.	18	32	9 P. M.	22	39
12 M.	23	32	11 P. M.	21	43

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 41; for the corresponding date last year it was 21; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 5:50 P. M.; minimum, 29 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M., 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.80 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A M.
12:55—820 E. 84 St.; Louis Bangcagia....Loss.
1:15—117 Bleecker St.; Blatt, Hamburger & Siegler.....Not given
2:30—80 E. 42 St.; Abraham Nansoss..$1,000
8:20—423 E. 56 St.; B. Tessel.....$1,000
8:28—1 Av. & 2 St.; Postal Transfer Co.....$1,000
7:35—14 W. 125 St.; Winterroth & Co....$200
8:20—257 E. 61 St.; Annie Costello....Slight
P. M.
12:10—38 Orchard St.; Rachel Rothchild..None
12:15—430 E. 78 St.....Not given
12:20—49 Elizabeth St.; Otto Lawrence..$2,500
1:00—3,999 3 Av.; Morris Suekin.....Slight
2:55—247 W. 54 St.; Automobile Club..Slight
5:05—439 W. 31 St.; Wm. O'Reilly..Not given
5:00—37 Broome St.; Benj. Davidman..Slight
5:10—2,806 2 Av.; Salvatore Corsi....Slight
7:40—522-524 W. 125 St.; S. Heyman..Slight
8:55—263 Madison St.; Adam Klenetz..Slight
7:05—Front 106 Pitt St.; (mail auto)...Slight
8:05—126 Cherry St.; Charles Pollorino.Slight
8:80—33 Manhattan St.; Charles Cohen.Slight
10:15—220 Hudson St.; not given.....Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Three hundred and three of the 320 Lieutenants took the examination for promotion to Fire Captain, held on Wednesday and Thursday at 54 Lafayette Street.

Applications for pathologist will be received until 4 P. M. on Dec. 29.

An examination has been ordered for allenist, Grades 2 and 3. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 5; technical, 5. The minimum age is 25 years. There is one vacancy in the Charities Department at $1,320, with maintenance.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 19, at the New York Custom House, an examination for nautical expert, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur, at an entrance salary of $1,800 per annum in the Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department. The duties comprise in a general way the correction of charts and publications; writing and compiling notices to mariners, light lists, sailing directions, and other nautical matter; measuring and computing distances, and answering nautical inquiries. Competitors will be examined in pure mathematics, physical geography, nautical definitions, navigation, training, and experience. Applicants must show that they have had at least two years' educational training in a nautical school or no less a grade than the schools maintained upon the school ships of the States of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, or at least three years' practical experience in deck and navigation duties on board vessels on the Great Lakes or the ocean. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On November 30, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 350 cans of tomato catsup, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the United States Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on December 20, 1915, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

November 30, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—Notice.

On December 4, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against twenty-one cases and one keg of tomato paste upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of the United States Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on December 20, 1915, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

December 2, 1915.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Orders of Nov. 19, relating to Capt. A. C. Gillem, 16th Cav., (now the Cav.), revoked. Upon expiration of leave granted him, he will join his regiment.

2nd Lt. H. N. Sumner, C. A. C., from assignment to 83d Co., to Unassigned, and report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for duty.

Capt. W. P. Banta, M. C., now at Hot Springs, Ark., Hospital, from duty in Southern Dept., and from further duty at Ft. McPherson, and report to Commanding Officer, Army and Navy General Hospital, for duty.

Maj. W. Mearns, 12th Inf., to Urbana, Ill., report to the President, University of Illinois, for duty, orders of Dec. 9, being amended accordingly.

Capt. C. H. Errington, 13th Inf., to Quartermaster Corps, Jan. 16, and report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

Capt. J. T. Aydelotte, M. C., from Letterman Hospital, to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty.

Maj. W. L. Little and Capt. T. C. Austin, M. C., are detailed members of the Examining Board at Ft. Monroe vice Capt. W. M. Smart and H. C. Pillsbury, M. C., relieved.

2nd Lt. G. E. A. Reinburg, 7th Cav., is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

Following officers of the Q. M. C. relieved from duty in Philippines, effective on date specified, then to S. F. for further orders: Capts. F. E. Buchanan and J. A. Berry, March 4; and Lt. Col. T. H. Slavens, April 1.

Capt. R. Furnival, C. A. C., upon expiration of leave granted today, will report to Commanding Officer, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for duty.

Leaves: Capt. A. McIntyre, 4th F. A., until March 1; Lt. Col. J. F. McIndoe, Corps of Engineers, one month; Capt. N. M. Cartmell, retired, 10 days; Capt. R. Furnival, C. A., 10 days; Capt. A. C. Gillem, 7th Cav., two months.

Navy.

No navy orders were issued.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Chester, at Monrovia; Chester, at Rosebank; Delaware, at Norfolk; Dixie, at Philadelphia; Nanshan, at San Diego; Ozark and Winslow, at New York Yard; Raleigh, at Topolobampo; and Saratoga, at Manila.

Sailed.—Cincinnati and Galveston, Shanghai for Manila; Sacramento, Port au Prince for Portsmouth, N. H., via Norfolk; and the Wilmington, Hongkong for Manila.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 50, the Bronx, Vyse Avenue and 173d Street, will meet in the school auditorium at 8 P. M. on Dec. 20. The principal feature will be an explanation of the Gary school plan by Dr. Taylor and Mrs. Alice B. Fernandez.

A meeting will be held tomorrow at 8 P. M. in the school auditorium to make the Parents' Association of P. S. 62 a permanent organization. Joseph Barondess of the Board of Education will address the meeting.

Isabel F. Lewis and Harriet B. Hallett, two retired teachers, have applied for reinstatement and will be assigned to active service.

The offer of two additional classrooms in Grace Chapel, 415 East Thirteenth Street without expense to the Board of Education has been accepted.

Associate City Supt. Ettinger has been delegated to represent the Education Board at the meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Industrial Education, to be held in Minneapolis Jan. 20 and 22.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

JOSEPH ANNIE, (Jan. 10;) assets, $9,398; realty, equity in 50-52 Hester St., and 80 Ludlow St., appraised at $35,000, $3,800.

WARSCHAUER, HARRY, (Feb. 16;) total assets, $34,295.67; interest in loan business known as Harlem Loan Office, 2,007 Third Av., $80,837.16.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. — FEDERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY, Plaintiff, against HY. J. ROUSSEL, Defendant.—Summons.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 2, 1915.

MILTON DAMMANN,
Attorney for plaintiff,
Office & P. O. Address,
61 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.

TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to order of Hon. John V. McAvoy, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 30th day of November, 1915, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of December, 1915.

Dated New York, December 2, 1915.

MILTON DAMMANN,
Attorney for plaintiff,
Office & P. O. Address,
61 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FULLER'S EXPRESS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 20, 1915, by order of the court, at Christopher St., Borough of Manhattan, and at 3 o'clock P. M. at Beach and Essex Sts., Paterson, N. J., and at 4 o'clock P. M. at 405 Main Av., Passaic, N. J., assets of the above Bankrupt, consisting of about 54 Horses and 40 Trucks, Harness, etc., at New York, about 40 Horses, 20 Trucks, Harness, etc., at Paterson, and 9 Horses, 6 Trucks, Harness, etc., at Passaic. Inspection from now until time of sale.

ELIOT TUCKERMAN,
Receiver and Ancillary Receiver, 49 Wall St.
JOSEPH A. MICHEL,
Attorney for Receiver, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

CHARLES F. LYNCH,
Ancillary Receiver, 140 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER,
Attorneys for Ancillary Receivers, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate, 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Private garage, 178 East 75th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda, and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell, it is a bargain. Owner, 60-A Liberty St., New York, Room 16. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Four-story house, furnished, 153 West 87th St.; rent, $200 per month. Apply at above address.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Madison Av., 220, (cor. 36th,) large dancing and music studios for lessons, classes, recitals; sub-renting.

Desirable studio to rent, furnished or unfurnished with waiting room; 11 to 2:30. Phone 321 Circle; 810 Carnegie Hall.

57th, 102 West.—Parlor, adjoining one or two rooms; all improvements; telephone; suitable doctor or any light business.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Roberts Avenue, North Yonkers, two-story six, seven and eight room dwellings, new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices. Brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 718 North Broadway, Yonkers.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

For Sale.—Desirable home; 12 rooms; steam heat; newly decorated. 406 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon. Owner, on premises.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

My five-room rustic bungalow, with improvements, in beautiful location among hills on North Shore; near station and bay; makes fine all-year home; easy terms to responsible party. Bungalow, 137 Times Downtown.

$300—CASH, BALANCE AS RENT—$300. Freeport, L. I.—Two houses, 6 and 8 rooms and baths, all impts.; hot-water heat; large plot; near bay; fine section. Gilbert Elliott, 165 Broadway, New York.

Small farm, suitable for poultry raising; good soil; near town; 100-foot front; $275; $10 down, $3 monthly. A. Brand, Huntington, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective home-seekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Moresenere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 14, Nutley, N. J.

Modern, attractive house, East Orange; nine rooms; bargain; select section; terms. Call, write, 150 North 22d St., Ampere, N. J.

Furnished house for rent; 8 rooms, 2 baths; near Summit station; $50 monthly. Phone Chelsea 939. L 70 Times.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

Virginia farms and land without buildings; easy terms. C. Witmer, Nottoway, Va.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. Wanted.—Bergen County farm, 15 to 25 acres, under $5,000 all cash; also about 100-acre farm within 4 hours from here; modernized house on State road under $10,000. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

To Let—Furnished.

THE MECCA FOR INVALIDS, especially for throat and lung troubles is Saranac Lake, N. Y., in the heart of the Adirondack Hills; many attractions; fishing, hunting, and motor boating in season; for immediate occupany a furnished cottage with 4 bedrooms, inclosed porch, hot water heating, and open fireplace, electric lights; rental $50 per month. Owner F. Musselman, 25 Riverside Drive, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

JAMAICA, B. W. I.
For Rent—Furnished bungalow for the season, January to May; beautifully situated, overlooking the Caribbean Sea; private grounds of a Winter resident. Address 790 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. Ninety-five per cent. of apartments offered in desirable residential sections, $100 upward. 'Phone me your requirements; get on my MAILING LIST.
RECEIVE DAILY BULLETINS describing all new furnished private apartments offered for short and long terms; prompt, efficient, and courteous service; absolutely no charges.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

1432d St., 540 West.—To sublet, 4, 5 or 6 room elevator apartments; convenient to subway station; moderate rental. Apartment 4. Phone 3313 Audubon.

Eighties, 5-room, completely furnished apartment in handsome new building; sublet June or longer; bargain. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Tel. Murray Hill 5726.

Eighties, 5-room, completely furnished apartment; new building; immediate possession; 8 months, longer, $100 month. Murray Hill 8422.

Attractive furnished apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

Riverside Drive, 790, (Cor. 157th St.)—Elegantly furnished eight-room apartment, two baths; river view; reasonable. A. J. Odell.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book, 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel 7540 River.

Handsomely furnished apartments, 3, 4, 7 rooms; linen, silver, Victrola; reasonable. Coyle, 137 West 82d.

Sublet apt., two rooms and bath. Inquire A. H. Newton, Hotel Bretton Hall, B'way and 86th St., City.

BUSINESS LADY will share 6-room elevator apartment with couple; reasonable. Audubon 6664.

Apartments of quality; furnished, unfurnished. Everett M. Selxas Co., 507 5th Av., (42d.)

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

5 LARGE ROOMS, $55—$60.
6 LIGHT ROOMS, $55—$60.
7 CORNER ROOMS, $75—$80.

Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan, 40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.

21st St., 234-8 West.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4, 5, 6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

111TH ST., (near Broadway.)—Attractive six-room apartment to sub-lease at sacrifice; unfurnished; lease expires Sept., 1917. Phone Morningside 3,724.

TO SUBLET
One 8-room kitchenette and bath, one 4 room, including kitchen and bath. 435 West 119th Street.

Non-housekeeping apartments; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, and 4 rooms. Southeast corner 69th St. and Broadway, N. Y.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments 4-9 rooms, $900-$1,300; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 8-9 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Small adult family wants nicely furnished apartment January to June; best of references. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Wanted—Furnished apartment, 6, 7 rooms, above 72d; 3, 4 months; $175 month. Murray Hill 5393.

FOUR, FIVE room apartment wanted, west side; $50; 159 West 78th St.

Unfurnished.

TWO-room apartment wanted, between 40th and 90th St., West; reasonable. L 98 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Ideal location; double, single rooms; steam heat; private baths.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Attractive double room, with alcove; nice neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; good home cooking; moderate.

54TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

50TH, 227 EAST.—Near "L," select locality; cheerful steam-heated rooms; plentiful table; meals optional; reasonable; gentlemen. Henry.

IRVING PL., 71.—Room, private bath; also small rooms; exceptional board. 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 658, (55th St.)—Large, heated rooms; running water; table board; reasonable.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room with private bath; refined surroundings; excellent table; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—First-class rooms, table board; references.

55TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; ideal location.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. 'Phone 1894.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; rooms and board; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST. — WELL-FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; SUPERIOR TABLE.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, with board; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front sunny room; reasonable; small room; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av., (Pension Luquelle.)—Handsome suite in rose, twin beds; attractive front rooms; private baths; unsurpassed table, electricity.

79TH, 114 and 152 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Sunny room; running water; plenty of heat; Southern cooking; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

98D, 109 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electricity, steam heat; reasonable; boarding house.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—To couple seeking home; reference. 9673 Riverside.

101ST, 215 WEST, (Corner B'way.)—Corner rooms, with private bath; home cooking. Maslin.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room in modern private house; meals optional.

142D, 516 WEST.—Large front room, steam heat, hot water, telephone.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.)—Quiet, nice, healthy location; "The Annabon"; bright, sunny rooms; good board; every comfort; rates, $8 up; new management. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (cor. 94th.)—Apt. 4; attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 270, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome, private corner house; elevator; continuous hot water; will rent handsomely furnished second floor room; also single room; single, en suite.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Bronx.

Wanted, care of one or two girls of school age, or elderly couple; good home; best care; phone connection. R. S., 283 Alexander Av.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

FOREGINER, young gentleman, wishes one or two rooms in private family, with or without board; west, between 70th-90th; subway; electricity; steam; excellent table; no boarding house. W 123 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., delightful all-year home; beautiful surroundings; exclusive; easy commutation. 'Phone 687.

New Jersey.

LENOX MANOR,
73 Lenox Av., East Orange.
Finely appointed; excellent home cooking; all rooms have hot and cold running water or bath attached; all comforts; steam heat; moderate prices. Fred H. Folger, Mgr. Phone 5075 Orange.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Pa.—Fine accommodations for country life during holiday season; good food, steam heat, open fires, horses, automobiles, booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant steam heated rooms.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; single or en suite; high-class elevator apartment; housekeeping suite; moderate. Nelson.

28D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 15 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, telephone; transient.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

62D, 328 EAST.—Home-feeling private house, bath, plenty hot water, steam.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Very large room; conveniences; open-grate fire; private bath; telephone.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Large and small, communicating, together, or separate; steam; electricity; references.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity; southern exposure; single rooms.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, baths; telephone; steam heat; "L"; board optional; also suites of two rooms.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; elevator; electricity; telephone. Kegn.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; electricity; telephone; $8, $9, $10.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, hot water constantly; telephone.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room with running water, adjoining bath; also smaller room; steam heat; continuous hot water supply; superior service.

70TH, 263 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, single or en suite; kitchenette; all conveniences; reasonable.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable room, in quiet, refined house; appropriate married couple.

71ST, 220 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Medium sized, comfortable room, with alcove; moderate.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1913 CADILLAC.
Seven passenger touring, electric starting and lighting, fully equipped; excellent condition; must sell at once; act quick. Wells, 53 West 94th St. Tel. 1015 Worth.

National Series V-3, left drive toy tonneau; electrical equipment and extras; beautiful car at an attractive price. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Fiat (1915) limousine town car, "30." Winton (1915) limousine, like new. Renault (1914) limousine, 20 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Trucks.—3½-ton G. V. Electric Ironclad, batteries, rack, body, and top, $1,500; 5-ton, $2,000. W 109 Times.

Ford, full panel body; bargain; demonstrate. Phone Schuyler 10124. Robert Willoughby, 183 West 87th St.

Stutz 1913, speedster, special outside exhaust, &c.; very fast; bargain. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Packard, 1914, "38," limousine, beautiful car; reasonable. Taggart, 23 W. 62d. Tel. 9,066 Col.

Automobiles for Rent.

For hire monthly, small, classy town car; excellent appearance, perfect condition; reliable chauffeur; service guaranteed. Hotchkiss Co., 20 West 60th. Phone Columbus 1509.

Packard.—Will rent my landaulet or limousine with chauffeur very reasonable. Benjamin Sulkins, 201 West 83d St. Tel. Columbus 8963.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS by the month or year; latest limousine landaulets. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 9869.

Packard limousine, in excellent condition; reasonable rates. Gifford, 9021 Columbus. W 62 Times.

Pierce-Arrow limousine, 6-48, late model; $350 monthly; reliable driver. 5338 Columbus.

"Packard" limousine; rent by month moderately. Arrow Garage, 142 West 50th St. Circle 1884.

Packard Limousine, private car, for hire; will sell at right price. 4309 Plaza.

Late model Packards; shopping $2.50 hour; reasonable, trip or day. Columbus 5031.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobile wanted (valued about $1,800) for equity in corner plot, 100x125, at Mountain Lakes, N. J. Smith, 415 Fuller Building, Jersey City.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 50th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. "Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 5th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER COURSE for Spring buyers and chauffeurs; visitor's pass and booklet free. Address Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

72D ST., 22 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; also 2 single rooms; 4th floor.

72D, 121 WEST.—Exceptionally large double room; also one smaller; southern exposure.

78D, 108 WEST.—Room, private bath; room adjoining bath; telephone; moderate; gentlemen.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large room; private bath; best location; first-class board.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms; also other rooms; private bath; single, double.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, or floor, bath, kitchenette; near Park.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; also other room.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated medium and large rooms; twin beds; $5, $9.

76TH, 134 WEST.—Comfortable sunny rooms, bath adjoining; continuous hot water; reference.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; constant hot water; reasonable; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, adjoining bath; exclusive bachelor house; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, elegant, cheerful rooms; running water; adjoining bath; well heated; telephone; quiet; convenient subway. "L"; gentlemen, couples; $7-$8; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large and medium, second floor rooms; private baths; rates reasonable.

83D, 15 WEST.—Warm, comfortable furnished rooms; quiet, homelike; special rates permanent guests.

84TH, 254 WEST.—Two bedrooms, sitting room; privilege kitchen; steam, phone, piano; separate entrance. Kibbe.

87TH ST., 105 WEST.—Newly furnished house; baths, all conveniences; large rooms; reasonable.

89TH, 101 WEST.—Suite of two rooms; also one small room; cheerful, homelike surroundings; central to cars; references. Barnes.

89TH, 320 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; steam, electric, telephone; references; reasonable.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly renovated, attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; references.

94TH, 84 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Immense room; elegantly furnished; light housekeeping; moderate, complete, high-class; kitchen privileges; ideal for couple. 3-D.

97TH ST., 149 WEST.—One large, nicely furnished room; dressing room; quiet; phone.

98TH, 254 WEST.
Suites 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath; must be seen to be appreciated. Apt. 9.

102D, (near Broadway.)—Large, well furnished room. Telephone Riverside 4,529.

104TH, 240, (Broadway.)—Comfortable large sunny room, lavatory, gentleman. Apply elevator boy.

106TH, 213 WEST, (Broadway.)—Parlor, bedroom, together or separately; small room; conveniences.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Neatly furnished room; near bath; refined private family. Woodland.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Newly furnished, freshly decorated, light, attractive rooms; between Morningside Drive and Amsterdam Av., near subway; all modern conveniences. Apartment 2, W.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Inquire Apartment 21.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large sunny front room and two single rooms; beautifully furnished; near Columbia, subway; quiet. Apartment 4R, east.

122D, 500 WEST.—Outside double rooms, closets, lavatory, kitchen privileges, elevator. Whyte.

122D, 137 West.—Private house; front room; twin beds; continuous hot water.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, $7; medium, river, $6; convenient location. 4B.

176TH, 661 WEST.—Pleasant outside room; all conveniences. Gardiner. 2232 Audubon.

A beautifully furnished room and private bath; exceptional opportunity for gentleman; no other lodger. Located in the fifties; $10 weekly. Circle 2,377.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (105th.)—Large room; southern exposure; private family. L 87 Times.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., (near 162d St.)—Furnished room, without board. Address X. Y. Z., B 63 Times Annex.

HOTEL CECIL, 150 St. Nicholas Av.—Handsomely furnished suites and rooms; attractive rates.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful outside front room; overlooking Hudson, Park. Apt. 21.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Attractive large, small rooms; exceptional; gentleman; reasonable. Meek, 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Furnished rooms to let; beautiful rooms; 79th St.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING, (Y. M. C. A.,) located in Brooklyn's finest residential district, only 30 minutes from downtown New York. All rooms equipped with hot and cold water, electric lights, steam heat, and telephone. Use of gymnasium, shower baths and swimming pool, bowling, billiard room, elevator service. $3.50 to $4 per week. Two in room, add $1. Bedford Branch, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wishes room, moderate, with South American or Mexican family, between 40th and 90th Sts., West. B 67 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN wants room and private bath; private family. State terms. W 125 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Few months' experience; quick, accurate; good speller; plain penman; any typewriter; American; no agency; $7. B 283 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, biller, bookkeeper's assistant; references; 6 years' experience. K., 256 W. 100.

STEN

NEEDIEST OBTAIN AID FROM DISTANT CITIES

One Big Check for the 100 Poorest Cases Comes from a Man Who Lives in Cincinnati.

ANOTHER IS FROM BOSTON

Thirty-four Families or Individuals on the Christmas List Are Now Fully Provided For.

Not only from New Yorkers but from kindly persons in far-away cities have come contributions for the 100 neediest cases among the poor of the metropolis, whose circumstances were described in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, so that the more fortunate might have the pleasure of relieving them.

One of yesterday's big contributions came from a samaritan in Cincinnati. Another came from Boston. Four-year-old Benjamin B. Boyce, Jr., of Upper Montclair, N. J., sent his dollar bill to the Charity Organization Society to help buy the artificial legs for the ten-year-old boy who fell in front of an engine on a grade crossing and lost his legs.

Eleven additional cases obtained complete relief yesterday, making the number now fully provided for thirty-four. It was the greatest number yet to be fully cared for in a single day, and reduced the neediest cases to sixty-six, with one week remaining before Christmas to care for them.

The total money receipts amount to $14,500.17. Of this the society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor has received $5,289.34, the Charity Organization $4,640.33, the State Charities Aid Association $3,020.50, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities $1,059, and THE NEW YORK TIMES $471.

The total contributions yesterday, the fifth day of the relief work, reached $2,774.42, of which the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor received $940.34, the Charity Organization Society $750.83, the State Charities Aid Association $749.25, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities $267, and THE NEW YORK TIMES $67.

Of the thirty-four cases fully provided for, thirteen were reported by the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, ten by the Charity Organization Society, nine by the State Charities Aid Association, and two by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

The fact that sixty-six of the cases are not yet entirely provided for does not mean that they have been altogether overlooked by generous-hearted givers, as many substantial checks have been sent to the four charity societies to be used by those families whose wants have not been provided for by earlier contributions.

An Appeal for Case 100.

"I wish somebody would send us something for Case 100," said Mrs. Thurber of the State Charities Aid Association. "Nobody has done so yet, perhaps because it was at the end of the list."

The case to which Mrs. Thurber referred is the only one of the 100 neediest that has not yet received a single dollar. Although last on the list, it is by no means the least worthy of kindly sympathy. An unfortunate widow, whose husband died before he had taken out his naturalization papers, has broken down from hard work in trying to keep her three little children, one a baby. She needs $75 badly to restore her own strength and give the little ones proper food meanwhile.

Mrs. Thurber is delighted over what has been done for Lydia, a six-year-old girl, who has never known what mother love meant. Lydia, whose case is 27, is now assured of a happy Christmas and cheerful home, for the wife of a college professor has taken the child to her home in the country and promised to keep her until some kind person adopts her or provides a permanent home for her.

Master Benjamin Boyce will be glad to know that his dollar filled up the fund of $130 needed to buy new legs for ten-year-old William, who was made a cripple for life because he did not see the train on the railroad crossing where he was playing. William will be happy on Christmas, for, with his new legs, he will be almost like other boys, and he wants to do his mite a little later to give his mother some of comforts of life.

Sad news was received at the rooms of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor yesterday. There had been great rejoicing early in the week because of the sympathy so promptly shown for the unfortunate woman who had worked so hard to keep her family together that the doctors said she was doomed to blindness in three months unless she obtained rest. It was the first of the 100 cases to be cared for, as early Monday morning a man telephoned in his contribution of the needed $150.

Yesterday the brighter life that had dawned for the family was dimmed by a serious accident. The eldest daughter, 12 years old, was probably fatally burned while warming coffee.

She was taken to Bellevue Hospital and a nurse from the association went immediately to assist in her care. The doctors said they were afraid the burned girl could not live.

The father, ill and in the Sea Breeze Fresh Air Home at Coney Island, which the association is keeping open this Winter for the first time, is to be brought home to see his dying daughter today. The mother, who was in feeble health before, is now almost prostrated by the shock of yesterday's accident. The daughter who was burned was the family's main reliance. The case was 2 on the list.

Family in Greatest Need Now.

"It is one of the worthiest families we have," said Jonathan A. Rawson, Jr., Executive Secretary of the association. "We received so much money to restore the mother's failing eyesight that we had asked many of the donors to allow their contributions to be used for other cases, but the family now is in a far more needy condition than before."

From the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities came an urgent request for help for the afflicted family the father of which was killed in an accident two years ago. The widow is too sick to work, the eldest daughter is blind, and one of the other two girls is a consumptive. The small insurance left by the husband is gone and the family absolutely penniless. A Christmas gift of $200 is wanted for them. Some help has been given, but more is needed.

Reporter Visits Neediest.

A TIMES reporter yesterday accompanied charity workers on their visits to some of the "One Hundred Neediest Cases." He found many places where there is yet need of Christmas cheer.

Mrs. McN., who is Case 64, lives on the third floor of an east side tenement. She smiled an apology as she ushered her visitors into her apartment of three small rooms, two of which were almost totally dark. Her good-natured Irish face showed traces of worries and cares as she told of the trouble she had had.

Her husband died of consumption two years ago, and her two eldest sons, 21 and 19 years old, have recently been sent, one to a sanitarium at Otisville and one to Riverside, suffering with the disease. Her youngest son, 16 years old, works as an office boy downtown and makes $5 a week. The rent is $10 a month, and the now frail mother said she couldn't make ends meet on the remaining $10. She said that she made her son's bed every night in the kitchen because that is the only outside room where he can get fresh air.

To keep her little home clean is about all she can do. She has bills unpaid, and needs medicines. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor asks $144 to pay her rent for a year. She did not know an appeal had been made for her, nor was she told.

Case 57 is that of an Austrian woman who lives with her three little girls, 8, 6, and 2½ years old, in another east side tenement. Her home consists of four rooms, three of which are dark. She gets her rent free by acting as janitress of the tenement, and yesterday, when her visitors arrived, had just finished shovelling the snow from the pavement in front of the house.

Her husband was sent to an insane asylum two years ago, she explained in broken English, and since then she had been receiving aid from her parents in Galicia. That aid has been cut off by the war, and she has no money except what charitable organizations and neighbors give her. She had fought a brave fight, too proud to ask for help, until a few weeks ago her oldest girl stayed away from school, and her teacher found it was because the little girl had no shoes.

It was through the teacher that the appeal has been made to help the woman to keep her little family together. She has been promised shoes for the babies and a big Christmas basket. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor wishes to assure her $15 a month for a year as a Christmas present.

Pen Pictures of Misery.

Case 90 is that of a frail Englishwoman. The father died last Winter, and the savings are all gone. She has no hope of a widow's pension, because her husband was not naturalized. Her home was scrupulously clean, but her appearance showed she was physically unable to work. Her relatives, who live in Liverpool, are unable to help her. The oldest of her seven children is 13 and hopes to receive his working papers next June, when he can help support the family. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor wants $720 to support this family for a year.

Case 7, the most pathetic visited, was an Irishwoman with three children. She was suffering from heart disease and tuberculosis. When her husband deserted her, four months ago, her mother came to live with her. Two months ago the mother committed suicide. The family has been saved from starving by charity. In six months the eldest boy, now 13, hopes to be allowed to go to work. Until then the family has no means of support. The agent of the association explained that the 13-year-old boy, now at school, did the housework when his studies were over, scrubbing the floors and cooking. Their need is desperate now.

The State Charities Aid Association cares for individuals rather than families. Among the deserving of the "One Hundred Neediest" is 93, a woman who lives in a rooming house on the east side. Her mother is insane, her sister committed suicide. With a young baby to support, she asked recently that she be given copying to do, for she writes a beautiful hand. But in the last week she has been taken ill and has no means of support. She is frail and nervous, and the association wants money to tide her over to health.

Case 100 is that of Mrs. W., who is in danger of a mental collapse because she has been separated from two of her children. She is now on a farm near Philadelphia with her youngest child, making a bare living. In six months she will probably be strong enough to return to the city and support her three children.

In the meanwhile money is needed to keep the babies in a home until she can return. Unless the money is forthcoming there is little prospect of the reunion of the family. Mrs. W. is not eligible for a widow's pension. Her husband died last Winter. The association thinks $75 would care for this case.

Tragic Children's Stories.

Particularly pathetic is Case 66, that of seven-year-old Ludwig, whose father deserted him and his mother. The mother later died of tuberculosis and the boy fell a victim. He was sent to a sanitarium as a public charge, and is now ready to leave the hospital, but the State Charities Aid Association says some one must pay $2.50 a week for his board until he is stronger, and old enough to work.

Teddy is Case 55. He has been operated on for deafness and now promises to become a healthy boy if some one will help pay his board in a home for several years. Stella is Case 60. For several years she has cared for a baby all alone, but recently had to go to a hospital for a serious operation. She faces a long convalescence and she has spent all her money for her baby's board. The State Charities Aid Association wants some one to aid Teddy and Stella.

The association calls one of its most piteous cases that of Agnes Lane, Case 98, who is 13 years old and a bright, lovable child, who needs a home and guidance until she is old enough to go to work.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges a $50 contribution made yesterday by George L. Nichols. Mr. Nichols, in a letter, said:

"You are doing a most excellent work in the 100 neediest cases. I will leave the distribution of my contribution to your discretion, as having better knowledge of the necessity of the cases, and will be quite satisfied to have you give it all to one case or distribute it among others if deemed best."

THE TIMES also received $5 from E. C. Hebbard, $10 from "K. W.," and $2 from "F. F."

The four societies in direct charge of the 100 cases are using for actual relief every cent contributed. The four organizations are the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, and the State Charities Aid Association, all in the Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, corner of Fourth Avenue, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 60 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. Donations, preferably, should be sent to the society in charge of the case to which the giver desires this contribution to go.

$400,000 FOR CHURCH WORK.

Mrs. Skinner Leaves All but About $100,000 to Philanthropy.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 17.—About $400,000 of the estate of Mrs. Sarah A. G. Skinner of East Orange will go to branches of the Episcopal Church. The will disposing of an estate valued at half a million was probated today.

The church organizations to benefit equally from the residue of the estate are the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Societies of the church, the American Building Fund Commission, and the Episcopal General Clergy Relief Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen. Christ Church, East Orange, receives a specific bequest of $5,000, St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, receives $7,000, $5,000 each goes to St. Barnabas Church, St. Alban's Church, St. Paul's Church, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Arthur Home for Boys of Summit receives $5,000, as does also the New York S. P. C. A., the Home for Aged at Metuchen, the Church of St. Andrew in the Fields, Philadelphia; the Chatham Episcopal Institute and School for Girls of Chatham, Va., and the Woman's Auxiliary of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church. The Daughters of the King, of New York, also a church society, receive $2,000.

Margaret S. Jackson, a servant, receives $20,000. Specific bequests of comparatively small sums go to many relatives and friends. Her husband, Charles Skinner, died two years ago.

VINCENT says:

Silk Lined Overcoats $25 of my manufacture.

That means good woolens, good silk, and careful tailoring. Making and selling to you saves for you.

G. N. VINCENT,
824-826 6th Ave.—Near 31st St.

STARWOOD

MEN OF GOOD TASTE AND REFINEMENT WILL WEAR THIS NEW

RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

MRS. FRANK LESLIE A MULATTO, HE SAYS

Relative of First Husband, Contesting Will, Avers That Her Mother Was a Negress.

HER FAMILY HISTORY VAGUE

Executors Report Estate to be Valued at $1,748,550, Besides Six Parcels of Real Estate.

Mrs. Frank Leslie, who left nearly $2,000,000 by her will to the woman suffrage movement, was the child of Charles Follin, of New Orleans, and a negro slave woman, according to allegations made in the Surrogates' Court, and disclosed yesterday in an accounting filed by the executors of her estate.

The allegations were made by Arthur Leslie, a relative of her husband, the accounting shows, in contesting her will. They were heard in private by Surrogate Fowler some time ago, and many affidavits were submitted from persons in the South. The record of the proceedings has never been made public. The nature of the hearing before Surrogate Fowler was told in the account.ng only incidentally, to explain a bill of $1,008, paid by the executors to the Shindler National Detective Agency, "for services in connection with Mrs. Leslie's family history," which, the accounting says, "was difficult to trace."

The accounting refers to the allegations concerning Mrs. Leslie's birth in the following paragraphs:

A proceeding has been instituted in the Surrogates' Court by one Arthur Leslie to vacate the decree admitting the will to probate and to permit him to come in as a party to the proceeding. The general nature of the claim was that the decedent was an illegitimate child of one Charles Follin and a negro slave and that she left no heirs at law or next of kin on the part of her mother, that her estate had come to her from her husband, Frank Leslie, and under the statutes of distribution and descent of this State the heirs at law and next of kin of the decedent were the heirs at law and next of kin of Frank Leslie, the husband.

In making this allegation, the accounting says, Arthur Leslie has offered many affidavits of people in the South and certified copies of the records of courts in Southern States. The report adds that the Surrogates' Court has not as yet passed upon Arthur Leslie's allegations concerning Mrs. Leslie's race and legitimacy. The report adds:

A notice has been filed with the executors by Loretta L. Hollander, Florence L. Weissbrod, and Frank Leslie, stating that they intend to make claims similar to said claim of Arthur Leslie.

Arthur Leslie's address is given in the petition as 43 South Warren Street, South Orange, N. J. Frank Leslie's address is the same. Florence L. Weissbrod lives at 417 Riverside Drive and Loretta L. Hollander at the Hotel Warrington, 161 Madison Avenue. Their relationship to Mrs. Leslie or her husband is not shown in the proceedings.

The accounting places the value of the estate at $1,748,550, not including six parcels of real estate. The real estate includes the Westcott Building at Saratoga Springs; the O'Connor property, on the northeast side of Broadway, Saratoga Springs; 49 West Forty-eighth Street, this city, and lots at Inwood. Of the principal, the accounting shows, $514,160 in cash in banks.

The accounting will come up in the Surrogates' Court for judicial settlement on Jan. 28, 1916.

FERY "DIED FOR FRANCE."

Letter Tells How Former Columbia Student Fell in a Charge.

How Alfred Lucien Pierre Fery, formerly a popular member of the present junior class at Columbia College, died for France is told in a letter his mother has received from a trenchmate who saw him fall, shot through the temple.

Last June, Fery sailed for France, his native country, and underwent a course in military instruction in the French Military Academy. Completing this course in August, he went to the front as an ensign. His trenchmate, whose name was not disclosed, wrote of Fery's death in part as follows:

"Pierre fell courageously by my side. It happened on Sept. 26 in a trench taken the day before from the enemy. I occupied with my section a branch of the trench, part of which was still in the hands of the enemy. The order was given to take the entire trench by a mass attack with hand grenades. There was a desperate fight. After a short time reinforcements became necessary, as one section was not sufficient for the task.

"The section commanded by Fery was called upon. In order to reach us it was necessary to pass through an unprotected slope. The ensign approached it with part of his men. The fight still raged. Still more men were needed. Fery went back to get the remainder of his troops. By the time he came forward again daylight was approaching.

"The Ensign came out of the trench. The man in front of him fell, but Fery did not go back. Without a moment's hesitation he proceeded, but fell also. A ball had passed through his temple. In the evening, when the fighting had stopped, I went back to where he had fallen. I had two men carry him to the rear. The Sergeant Major and the Chaplin put him in a coffin and he was buried with religious ceremony at the Petit Sanis Cemetery, in the Province of Calais.

"His resting place is marked with a metal plate bearing his name, under which is given his rank, his glorious end, and 'Died for France.'"

WOMAN GUILTY OF ARSON.

Mrs. Marion C. Merrill Convicted of Setting Fire to Her Home.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Marion C. Merrill of Hasbrouck Heights, who was prominent at one time in Montclair, was pronounced guilty by a jury this evening on a charge of arson. Mrs. Merrill gave a faint scream and collapsed. She sobbed and wept, and her two little daughters clung to her, also crying. The jury was out about four hours. Lawyers Mackay and De Turck, counsel for Mrs. Merrill, could not say whether or not the case would be appealed.

Give him a box of

Lion Collars

for his Christmas

Sold Everywhere
Write for Style Booklet

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

MAKERS OF LION SHIRTS

FIGHTS 6 POLICEMEN, KILLS 2 OF THEM

Two Other Patrolmen Wounded in Arresting Desperado in Little Falls, N. J.

THE MURDERER ESCAPES

Italian, Barricaded in a House, Shoots Through Door Men Sent to Apprehend Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 18.—Some one shot at a man and a girl in East Orange three months ago and the police suspected Antonio Setrecci, a court interpreter in Newark, who disappeared immediately after the shooting. The search for him was continued, and last night Sergeant David Wendell of East Orange heard he was hiding in a house in Linslay Road, Little Falls, about four miles from here.

He got Policeman Robert Shannon of East Orange and Policemen Fred Mertz of Bloomfield and William P. Hagins of Glen Ridge, and late last night, after they were joined by Chief William Dougherty and James Stanton, the six visited Little Falls. They found the house without difficulty. It was in darkness, and the policemen consulted before approaching it. They decided to walk up and ring the bell like any belated caller.

At the first sound, however, a bullet came through the door. It struck Mertz and he dropped dead beside his companions. The policemen rushed out of range, dragging Mertz with them. Then they opened fire on the house with their own revolvers.

The shots aroused the neighborhood and men and women ran, half dressed, from their homes. From within the house the shots were answered as rapidly as the man inside could fire. One bullet struck Shannon and he fell. He was dead when his companions picked him up. Another hit Hagins in the left arm, and another struck Wendell in the face.

With the wounding of Wendell, Dougherty and Stanton abandoned the fight, and, with the assistance of residents of the neighborhood, carried the dead and wounded men to the home of Dr. William Ives, where Hagins and Wendell were treated while a message was sent here for an ambulance or patrol wagon.

Captain William McBride, with several men, rode over in the patrol wagon, arriving early this morning. They surrounded the house, but it was empty, and from neighbors they learned that a man they believe to have been Setrecci fled from a rear door and started across fields in the direction of Bloomfield.

Hagins and Wendell were carried to the Paterson General Hospital here in the patrol wagon. It is said that each will recover.

Fire in Magnolia Metal Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., Dec. 17.—The plant of the Magnolia Metal Company near here was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The firm was making antimony to be used in cartridges said to be for the Allies. Strangers have been loitering in the neighborhood, and it is hinted that they knew something of the blaze.

The Place to Buy a Man's Gift

—is in a regular man's store, where a man would go to buy it himself. In the five Wallach stores are experienced salesmen who know men's tastes and wants.

A Sale of Neckwear

At 35c—65c—95c

—just when you are ready to buy Christmas presents. No man has too many neckties, and you will be sure to find exactly what HE wants.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
Open Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

NOW PLAYING—FIFTH MONTH
NEW YORK'S GREATEST SENSATION,
"The Price of Love"
דער פרייז פון ליעבע
People's Theatre
201 BOWERY. 'Phone 478 Orchard.
Seats Now Selling for Xmas and New Year's.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 19 W. 44th St.
Phone 9059 Bryant. Evs. 8:10.
MATS. TODAY & THURS. 2:10.
"MON AMI TEDDY" | A N D | "SON HOMME"

FULTON THEATRE, 46th, W. of B'way
44th ST. THEATRE, West of B'way.
Continuous from 11 A. M.
FIGHTING IN FRANCE.
Official World Pictures. Prices 25 & 50c.
Colonial Theatre, B'way & 62d.
Alhambra Theatre, 126th & 7th Ave.

ICE HOCKEY ST. NICHOLAS RINK, W. 66 St.—TONIGHT, ST. NICHOLAS vs. MONTREAL STARS.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Fri. 2:30.
TREASURE ISLAND
Seats 8 Weeks Ahead. Tele., 1866 Circle.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
COURTENAY SISTERS, Grenda & Hill (6-Day Cycle Winners) | ALL SEATS RESERVED
Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c. 35c. 50c.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily | Popular 2:15 & 8:15 | Prices
FOLLIES OF THE DAY

HIPPODROME
Management: CHARLES DILLINGHAM

To-Morrow, Sunday Night at 8

WONDERFUL ALL-STAR PROGRAM OF ARTISTS IN AID OF NEW YORK AMERICAN'S XMAS FUND

The following headliners, as well as many others to be announced later, will appear:

Miss Anna Fitziu | William Hinshaw
MISS SOPHYE BARNARD
Dolly Connolly and Percy Wenrich
MRS. LANGTRY (Lady de Bathe)
ELSIE JANIS | The Dolly Sisters
SOUSA and His Band
CHARLOTTE and "FLIRTING AT ST. MORITZ."
BROWN BROTHERS SAXOPONE SEXTETTE From "CHIN-CHIN."
NAT M. WILLS | FRED NIBLO
Beth Smalley and Joseph Parsons
With 120 Ballet Girls from "Hip-Hip-Hooray."
SOUSA'S BAND
And the "MARCH OF THE STATES" with Chorus of 300 from "HIP-HIP-HOORAY."

SEATS NOW ON SALE

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. LAST MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
JOHN DREW LAST TIME TONIGHT. "THE CHIEF."
TUES. EVE., DEC. 21—SEATS NOW
MAUDE ADAMS "PETER PAN"
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Jan. 10, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15 Phone 3093 Bryant.
Matinees TODAY & Wednesday at 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck
Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce,
SADIE LOVE MARJORIE RAMBEAU

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15.
Under Fire

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
FAIR and WARMER

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
3rd MONTH THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN THE WORLD.
Abe and Mawruss
A CONTINUATION OF THE STORY OF "POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs., 8:15. | LAST 2 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15 | WEEKS
ROLLING STONES

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE Liberty W. 42d St. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sun. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

FIGHTING FOR FRANCE Geo. M. Cohan's Theatre, B'way & 43 St. CONTINUOUS 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA of 40 Seats 25c & 50c
OFFICIAL PICTURES

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Geo. M. Cohan's Great American Farce,
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his comedy "THE GREAT LOVER"
TRIUMPH.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Bryant 6344. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
with MARY RYAN & the Great All-American Cast.
Orch. $2, $1.50, 500 Seats 1st Bale., 50c, 75c, $1.
Sunday 8:30. EVE. | BURTON HOLMES
Monday MAT AT 3. | BUENOS AIRES

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
The Boomerang

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
Common Clay

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. | LAST 2 TIMES
LAST MAT. TODAY 2:15. | CHIN CHIN
MONTGOMERY & STONE
First Night SATURDAY, DEC. 25—Seats Now.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today Mat. at 1:45, Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Matzenauer, Heinrich; Urius, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 8, Lohengrin. Destinn, Ober; Sembach, Well, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8:15, Traviata. Hempel; Botta, De Luca, Tegani, Rossi. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thurs. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Schlegel. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. Xmas Mat. at 2:30. (Double Bill). (Prices 50c to $2.50.) Pagliacci and Cavalleria, followed by Ballet Divertissements. Seats now selling.
Fri. at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt, Ober; Urius, Braun, Well, Bloch. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Scotti, Scott. Cond., Polacco.

THIS SUN. EVE. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50.) | BEATRICE HARRISON, Violoncellist.
Orch. Concert. Cond., Rothmeyer. | MARIE RAPPOLD. JOHANNES SEMBACH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tonight at 8, La Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Damacco, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Bavagnoli.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS.
BORIS GODOUNOV.
SUNDAY, DEC. 19, AT 3:30.
78 West 55th St. Phone: 714 Plaza.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Tomorrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3,
Pablo Casals, Violoncello.
Merle Alcock, Contralto.
Unfinished Symphony, SCHUBERT; Concerto for Violoncello, D minor, LALO, and excerpts from Incidental Music to "Iphigenia in Aulis," Walter Damrosch.
Seats at Box Office, also Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:30.
Piano Recital for Benefit of Italian War Sufferers.
THE WORLD-FAMOUS FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD PIANIST
BIANCA DEL VECCHIO
Tickets, $1.50 and $1.00, on sale at Aeolian Hall Box Office and International Music and Drama, Longacre Bldg., 42d St. & Broadway, Room 421.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Christmas Concert This Afternoon at 2:30.
CARNEGIE HALL.
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
WALTER DAMROSCH ..... Conductor
Novello, Haydn, Gounod, Strauss, Cornelius.
CHRISTMAS CAROLS Sung by the Choir from THE CATHEDRAL of St. John the Divine.
Tickets on sale at Box Office.

Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 19—CARNEGIE HALL
PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY
FRANZ X. ARENS, Conductor.
Second Orchestral Concert—Wagner Program.
KATHLEEN HOWARD CONTRALTO
Prima Donna Century Opera & London Royal Opera, and ALFRED GRUENFELD, Russian Violinist.
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Last Performance Tomorrow (Sun.) Evg. at 8:30
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AEOLIAN HALL, MON. AFT., Dec. 20, at 3.
Man'g't Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
CLARA CLEMENS-GABRILOWITSCH
OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH at the Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Dec. 22, at 2:30.
PADEREWSKI
Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18, at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, To-n'w (Mon.) Evg., at 8:15.
VIOLIN RECITAL.—ILJA
Schkolnik
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AEOLIAN HALL, TODAY AT 3 P. M.
LAVOIE—HERZ Piano | MARY ZENTAY Violin
MORTON ADKINS, Baritone.
Mgt. Hugo Goerlitz. Steinway Piano.

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